

HERITAGE[®]

WORLD & ANCIENT COINS AUCTION

AUGUST 8, 2014 | CHICAGO



PLATINUM NIGHT[®]



Front Cover Lots: 23152 , 23009, 23207, 23187

Inside Front Cover Lots: 23145, 23249, 23055

Inside Back Cover Lots:, 23153, 23147, 23390

Back Cover Lots: 23073, 23079, 23181, 23387, 23335, 23121, 23346, 23420

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World & Ancient Coin Auction #3033

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\$300 – \$499	\$25	\$500,000 – \$999,999
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World and Ancient Coins Platinum Night

Featuring: The RLM Collection Part IV – Medals of Brazil • The Ultima Collection
The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern • The Law Collection

August 8, 2014 | Chicago

Signature® Floor Session

(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGE Live!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Donald E. Stephens Convention Center • Room 11
5555 N. River Road • Rosemont, IL 60018

Friday, August 8 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 23001–23423

LOT SETTLEMENT AND PICK-UP

Saturday, August 9 • 9:00 AM – 12:00 PM CT

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Lots are sold at an approximate rate of 100 lots per hour, but it is not uncommon to sell 75 lots or 125 lots in any given hour.

This auction is subject to a 17.5% Buyer's Premium.

IL Auctioneer license: Robert Korver 441001421; Mike Sadler 441001478; Samuel Foose 441001482; Scott Peterson 441001659; Jacob Walker 441001677; Bob Merrill 441001683; Andrea Voss 441001787; Chris Dykstra 441001788; Fiona Elias 441001988; Jennifer Marsh 441001991; Shawn Schiller 441001993; Mike Provenzale 441002022; Brian Nalley 441002055

LOT VIEWING

Donald E. Stephens Convention Center • Room 1
5555 N. River Road • Rosemont, IL 60018

Saturday, August 2 • 11:00 AM – 6:00 PM CT

Sunday, August 3 • 8:00 AM – 6:00 PM CT

Monday, August 4 – Thursday, August 7 • 8:00 AM – 7:00 PM CT

Friday, August 8 • 8:00 AM – 6:00 PM CT

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Phone bidding must be arranged on or before Thursday, August 7, by 12:00 PM CT.

Client Service: 866-835-3243.

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Dear Bidder,

Welcome to Chicago and Heritage's Official ANA Platinum Night Auction for World and Ancient Coins! When Heritage was again chosen to be an official auctioneer of the ANA, we decided to put together a Platinum Night Auction, a special event for exceptional world and ancient coins. This will be the first of what will hopefully be many Platinum Night auctions for world and ancient coins, and we have pulled out all of the stops for this one. The following pages contain not just some of the most significant coins we have ever offered, but also some of the most significant world and ancient coins that have ever been presented at auction.

Take, for example, highlights from the Ultima Collection, twenty incredible gold rarities of China including a pattern Kuping Tael in gold, a Dragon and Phoenix gold pattern 20 Dollars, and the incredibly rare Yuan Shih-kai "L. Giorgi" pattern 10 Dollars. Additional notable rarities from this prominent section include an 1867 silver pattern Shanghai Tael graded Proof 64 by NGC as well as a 1914 dollar graded MS68 by PCGS, the single finest grade that PCGS has given to any Republic commemorative dollar.

From the British Isles we present one of the prettiest "Una and the Lion" 5 Pound pieces offered in recent times, as well several truly top-notch 5 Guineas from William & Mary, Anne and George II. A pair of George III pattern 2 Guineas in gold, dated 1768 and 1773, round out this amazing group.

From Latin America, we should mention a beautiful assortment of incredibly rare Brazilian medals from the RLM collection as well as a condition-census 1827 8 Reales from the Mexican mint in San Luis de Potosi. A mint state 1850 8 Escudos of Ecuador will draw much attention as well as a run of remarkable Venezuelan rarities, many of them the finest known by a wide margin.

In an amazing offering of ancient coins, we have the pleasure of offering a significant selection of coins from the Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern. Among the many highlights from his collection, an extremely rare gold stater of Eucratides I, one of the finest known Claudius aurei, and a sharp and lustrous Hadrian aureus. In addition, one of the standout highlights is a fantastic decadrachm from Syracuse in the style of the master engraver Euainetos.

We hope you can attend in person August 8th in Chicago, and if you are, please make sure to stop by the Heritage booth at the ANA and say hello. If you cannot make the "Summer ANA" this year, all the lots with full descriptions and enlargeable images are now open for bidding at [HA.com/3033](https://www.ha.com/3033).

While our Platinum Night auction will surely attract a lot of attention, we would also like to make a mention of our September Signature Auction, to be held in conjunction with the Long Beach Coin Expo, September 3-8. With two major auction events left this year, we are certain that there will be something for all world and ancient coin collectors at Heritage Auctions.

Good luck with your bidding!



Cristiano Bierrenbach



Warren Tucker



David Michaels

The Ultima Collection

George Lim was born in Singapore in 1956 and it didn't take long for him to develop a collector's passion. For as long as he can remember he has collected something; first it was bus tickets and their many colorful varieties and soon after, he found stamps. Finally, it was the gift from his mother, a Singapore Bird Series \$10,000 note, which sparked his enduring interest in numismatics. It wasn't until the early 1990s, however that the Ultima Collection was finally born. Always a work in progress, the collection has long-been an exciting labor of love. From this, George has refined a doctrine of collecting that is certainly worth sharing. In no particular order, he suggests collectors strive to:

- 1) Pursue rarity
- 2) Seek great condition
- 3) Weigh historical importance
- 4) Appreciate a strong pedigree

Included in the Ultima Collection are some of the top rarities in Asian-Pacific banknotes and coins, many of which are used as the illustrated plate examples in some of the most internationally recognized catalogs on the subject. Others have appeared in mainstream newspapers in Asia that have featured historically important numismatic items. Items auctioned previously in other portions of the collection, including the first Chinese silver coin to pass the USD \$1 million mark, were fiercely contested with many setting new records for the type. With many coins offered in this auction being pedigreed to Liu or Chang (great collectors of the East similar in status to Kann and Goodman), we can only anticipate similar results for the present offering.

Today, George is still an active (and founding) member of Numismatic Society (Asia). He is actively involved in educating and sharing with new and seasoned collector alike. Recently, he has appeared on popular Singapore English and Chinese TV programs where he has been asked for his numismatic advice. When not pursuing his numismatic interests, George is the Director of a real estate development company.

ANCIENTS

GREEK



Distinguished Pedigree

23001 LUCANIA. Velia. Ca. 334-300 BC. AR didrachm (23mm, 7.57 gm, 2h). Head of Athena left, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with olive wreath / Lion advancing left, with right forepaw raised; YEΛHTΩN in exergue. Williams 379j (this coin). SNG Lockett 553 (same dies). HN Italy 1298. Struck on a broad flan and beautifully toned. An attractive piece with a distinguished pedigree. NGC XF 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style.

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 46 (2 April 2008), lot 171; Leu 57 (25 May 1993), lot 11; Hess 257 (12 November 1986), lot 40; Hess-Leu (7 April 1960), lot 52.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Superb Caulonia Relief / Incuse Stater

23002 BRUTTIUM. Caulonia. Ca. 525-500 BC. AR nomos or stater (29mm, 8.15 gm, 12h). Apollo, in high Archaic style, advancing right, holding branch in right hand and extending left arm, on which runs a small daimon; to left, KAVΛ; to right, stag standing right, head reverted; decorative border / Incuse of obverse. Noe, Caulonia, Group A. HN Italy 2035. NGC (Photo-certificate) AU 4/5 - 5/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

Caulonia was founded in the 7th century BC by Achaean Greeks, either emigres from the homeland or from the nearby city of Croton. The location, on the underside of Italy's "toe" on a headland jutting out into the sea, has in the centuries since disappeared beneath the waves, but underwater archaeology has located more than 100 fluted columns and two spectacular mosaics, both depicting dragons, dating to the 5th-4th centuries BC. The columns were likely for a large shrine to Apollo, the deity depicted on the city's beautiful and intriguing coinage. On this magnificent piece, Apollo's entire nude body is shown in refined Archaic form, striding to right, with a small winged daimon on his left arm; to his right stands a stag, sacred to both Apollo and his sister Artemis. The unusual fabric of this piece follows a style peculiar to Greek southern Italy in the archaic period; broad, thin flan, obverse depicted in relief, reverse repeating the obverse motif but in negative relief, or incuse, and reversed. Creating such coins required a high degree of technical skill and quality control. The reasons for the popularity of this fabric are poorly understood; some scholars have postulated a connection to the mathematician-philosopher Pythagoras, who was active in Italy during this period and taught a creed which stressed the duality of mankind's nature and all existence.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$14,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Outstanding Acragas Rarity

23003 SICILY. Acragas. Ca. 410-406 BC. AV 2 litrai - 1/5 stater - diobol (11mm, 1.35 gm, 1h). Silanos, magistrate. Eagle standing left, clasp- ing snake in its talons, on rock outcropping; AKPA above; two pellets (denomination mark) on rocks / Crab; below, ΣΙΑΑ/ΝΟΣ (retrograde). HGC 2, 75 (R2). SNG ANS 998-9. Very rare. NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 5/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

This is a very rare issue, with only ten other examples on the open market in the past decade. The present example certainly ranks near the top of that short list. As this was such a short-produced issue, there were only so many dies used, meaning the small die break seen on the obverse on the tail of the eagle is fairly standard. Likewise, the slight waviness seen on the reverse of the flan is typical of this series. See, for example, Triton VI (14 January 2003), lot 94 and Hess-Divo 309 (28 April 2008), lot 14 for two other examples that have the same fabric and are struck from the same dies.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$14,000

Starting Bid: \$8,000



Lovely Leontini, Ex Mayflower

23004 SICILY. Leontini. Ca. 430-425 BC. AR tetradrachm (25mm, 17.25 gm, 3h). Laureate head of Apollo left / LEO-N-TI-NON, head of roaring lion left; around, three barley grains and a leaf. Boehringer 55 (same dies). SNG ANS 257 (same dies). Rizzo pl. XXIV, 4 (same dies). HGC 2, 671. Die-break in hair. NGC AU 4/5 - 5/5, Fine Style.

Ex Mayflower Collection (Heritage 3019, CICEF, 26 April 2012), lot 23028; Classical Numismatic Group XXIV (9 December 1992), lot 189.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Beautiful Transitional Issue

23005 SICILY. Syracuse (Second Democracy, 466-405 B.C.). AR tetradrachm, 17.35g. Ca. 430 BC. Male charioteer, wearing long chiton, holding kentron and reins, driving walking quadriga to right; Nike flying above to right, crowning horses / ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, head of Arethusa right, hair in a sakkos ornamented with a meander pattern and zigzag bands, four dolphins swimming around. Boehringer 642 (V326/R442). BMC 112 (same dies). SNG ANS 207 (same dies). HGC 2, 1319. Well struck from fresh dies of outstanding style. Exceptional metal quality. NGC Choice MS★ 4/5 - 5/5, Fine Style.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

The 'transitional' era of Greek numismatic art is perfectly exemplified by the dies of this Syracusan tetradrachm, which displays a blend of Archaic and Classical artistic conventions. The obverse image of a charioteer driving his quadriga to right retains some Archaic elements, notably the rather stiff pose of the charioteer and the slow, stately gate of the horses; the reverse head of Arethusa, on the other hand, exhibits the cool classicism of contemporary Athenian art as seen on the famous Parthenon frieze. The added touch of the meander pattern (or "Greek key") adorning the snood-like sakkos containing Arethusa's hair shows the precise, mathematical precision of a true master engraver.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$16,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Superb Double-Signed Tetradrachm

23006 SICILY. Syracuse. Second Democracy. Ca. 466-405 B.C. AR tetradrachm, (26mm, 17.21 gm, 8h). Struck ca. 415-406 B.C. Dies signed by Euth(edemos?) (obverse) and Phrygillos (reverse). Nike driving galloping quadriga right, holding reins; above, Nike flying left, crowning her; in exergue, Skylla swimming right, holding trident over shoulder; behind Skylla, dolphin leaping out of the sea; before Skylla, ΕΥΘ and fish swimming right / ΣΥ-ΠΑΚ-ΟΣ-Ι-ΩΝ, head of Arethusa left in high classical style, wreathed with grain, wearing looped earring and necklace; around, four dolphins swimming; below neck, ΦΡΥΓΙΛΛΑ-[ΟΣ] in two lines. Tudeer 47 (V15/R29). SNG ANS 274 (same dies). Kraay & Hirmer 107 (same dies). Rizzo pl. XLII, 12. Well struck in sound metal. A pleasing Extremely Fine.

Realizing the high artistic quality of their work, the engravers of dies for Syracusan tetradrachms and decadrachms often signed their dies. Their pride in their artistry is justifiable, as evidenced by the great desire of the coins they created among modern collectors. The obverse of this tetradrachm carries the abbreviated signature Euth...(likely for Euthydemos), while the full name of Phrygillos appears on the reverse. The iconic and highly influential types are skillfully rendered in high classical style. The quadriga carrying Nike on the obverse was widely copied and ultimately lies behind similar depictions on Classical and Hellenistic Greek coins of other cities and kings as well as related images on Roman coins. The sea monster Skylla, depicted in the exergue, was believed to live in the dangerous Strait of Messina between Sicily and Italy. Arethusa-Persephone, the nymph-patron of Syracuse appears on the reverse, symbolizing the agricultural prosperity and maritime importance of Syracuse.

Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Ex ANS, Leggett Collections

23007 SICILY. Syracuse. Time of Dionysius I (405-367 BC). AV 50 **litrae** (11mm, 2.88 gm, 7h). Struck ca. 405-400 BC. ΣΥΠΑΚ, youthful bare head of the river-god Anapos left, barley corn right / Horse rearing right on doubled exergual band, star above. Bérend 2 (O1/R2). SNG Lloyd 1425 (same dies). SNG ANS 341 (same dies). SNG Copenhagen 688 (same dies). Dewing 927-8 (same dies). BMC 170 (same dies). Rare and of fine style. Scattered obverse die rust, light reverse doubling, otherwise attractive and gem-like. NGC Choice AU 4/5 - 5/5, Fine Style.

Ex American Numismatic Society Collection no. 1991.1 (Gemini V, 6 January 2009), lot 371; John D. Leggett, Jr. Collection.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Exquisite Syracuse Gold Piece

23008 SICILY. Syracuse. Second Democracy (466-405 BC). AV 1 1/12th stater or didrachm (9mm, 0.66 gm, 3h). Ca. 415-405 BC. ΣΥΠΑ (the P inverted), head of Athena right, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet without cheek guards / Facing head of the Medusa, tongue protruding, in center of tressure made up of entwined serpents (Aegis). HGC 2, 1290. SNG ANS 317 (same dies). SNG Copenhagen 687. SNG Lockett 983. Rare! Minor obverse die break, otherwise well struck and gem-like. NGC Choice AU ★ 5/5 - 5/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,800

Starting Bid: \$3,000







Magnificent Syracuse Decadrachm in the Style of Euainetos

23009 SICILY. Syracuse. Time of Dionysius I (405-367 BC). AR decadrachm (33mm, 43.30 gm, 6h). Struck ca. 400-390 BC. Unsigned dies in the style of Euainetos. Charioteer, in flowing chiton and holding goad and reins, driving racing quadriga left; above, Nike flying right, about to crown charioteer with wreath; in exergue, panoply of arms: cuirass between two greaves, with Phrygian helmet to right; all within a border of dots / Head of Arethusa left, wearing wreath of reeds, triple-pendant earring, and necklace; ΣΥ-Ρ-Α-Κ-ΟΣΙΩΝ above, pellet below chin, four dolphins swimming around. Gallatin R.XXII/J.V (citing five examples). SNG ANS 375 and Rizzo pl. LIII, 18 (both from same dies). SNG Copenhagen 694 and Dewing 923 (both from same obverse die). Well centered and struck from dies of exceptional style. Attractive old cabinet tone. A rare and impressive piece, especially in this state of preservation. NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style.

Ex Harewood House Collection, acquired circa 1960s or earlier.

One of the largest silver denominations minted in classical antiquity, the decadrachm of Syracuse remains one of the most alluring and celebrated coins in history. The immense size of this 10 drachm denomination offered the engravers of Syracuse the scope to fully display their mastery of the medium. After a brief "trial run" in the 460s BC, the decadrachm was reintroduced in Syracuse by the tyrant Dionysius following his assumption to power in 405 BC, testament to his grandiose vision to make Syracuse the foremost city in the Greek world. Two of the greatest local numismatic artists, Kimon and Euainetos, produced dies for the new series, each bringing their own distinctive style to the already iconic emblems of Syracuse: A racing four-horse chariot (quadriga) backed with a head of the beautiful Arethusa, nymph of the spring of Ortygia, surrounded by frolicking dolphins. Both engravers took great pride in their designs and signed their dies, much in the manner of a modern artist; both decadrachm types also include dies that have symbols (in this case a simple pellet) instead of a signature, perhaps indicating they were engraved by apprentices working under the masters, closely copying their work.

Signed decadrachms generally command a premium over their unsigned counterparts. A comparably struck and preserved signed specimen sold in November 2013 for a hammer of CHF 400,000 (\$437,000), while one of the most attractive unsigned versions (graded extremely fine by NGC) sold in January 2011 for a hammer of \$260,000. Though attractive, it did not have as much to offer as the present coin above, which exhibits better centering on each side, less wear to the highest points and a finely shaped planchet, reminiscent of a majestic coin from America's early 20th century renaissance in coinage. None of the usual imperfections seen on Syracuse decadrachms, notably deteriorated and/or rusty dies, are evident here.

The coin also boasts a distinguished pedigree, having graced the collection of the 7th Earl of Harewood, George Henry Hubert Lascelles, heir to a considerable collection of European fine art acquired by his father, Henry George Charles Lascelles. The latter was married to Princess Mary, daughter of George V, and was British attaché in Rome 1905-1907 as well as a trustee of the British Museum. Having been in the Harewood House Collection for at least half a century, this piece enjoyed a brief period on loan to the British Museum in the 1960's, but has been otherwise isolated from the numismatic community.

Estimate: \$150,000-\$200,000

Starting Bid: \$75,000



Gorgeous Style, Toning

23010 SICULO-PUNIC. Entella. Ca. 350-320/15 BC. AR tetradrachm (25mm, 17.16 gm, 3h). Anepigraphic type. Head of Arethusa/Persephone right, wearing barley-ear wreath, triple-pendant earring, and necklace; poppy behind, two dolphins nose-to-nose before / Horse standing right before palm tree, foreleg raised. Jenkins 101 (O35/R92). SNG Lockett 1043 (same obverse die). HGC 2, 275. Struck from dies of gorgeous style. Beautiful light iridescent toning. Choice About Uncirculated.

Ex Hess-Divo 325 (23 October 2013), lot 174; UBS AG 76 (Zurich, 22 January 2008), lot 1237.

The location of the main Carthaginian mint in Sicily identified by Punic inscription as "The Camp" has long been a matter of conjecture and dispute. Recent research, adopted by Oliver Hoover in his *Handbook of Coins of Sicily* (CNG 2012), suggests the "Camp" mint to have been Entella, a fortress-like city located in central-west Sicily. Founded by the Trojans in the 500s BC, Entella was conquered by a group of Campanian mercenaries in about 410 BC who quickly sold their services to the Carthaginians (alternatively, the Campanians might have been employed by Carthage before they took the city). The city remained a Punic stronghold through most of the fourth century, although the Syracusan tyrant Timoleon briefly drove them out circa 342 BC (a peace treaty dividing Sicily into Greek and Carthaginian spheres of interest in 338 BC returned Entella to Punic control). The Siculo-Punic coinage of Entella seems to have been intended mainly to pay mercenary soldiers who were used to being paid in Greek coin, as the silver tetradrachms adhere closely to the Attic weight standard. Designs were usually based on the ubiquitous issues of Syracuse (obverse), but with reverses displaying their Carthaginian allegiance (the palm tree, phonix in Greek, is likely a canting pun on the term Phoenician). Horses also feature prominently, likely referring to the outstanding cavalry of the Carthaginians and their Campanian allies.

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Outstanding Heracles Type

23011 SICULO-PUNIC. Entella. Ca. 300-289 BC. AR tetradrachm (26mm, 16.92 gm, 4h). Head of Heracles / Melqart right, wearing lion skin headdress, paws knotted at neck / Horse's head left; palm tree behind, Punic *MHHMNT* ("People of the Camp") below. Jenkins, Punic 317 (O101/R261). SNG Lloyd 1650. HGC 2, 293. A simply gorgeous example of this handsome type, deeply struck on a broad flan from fresh dies of the finest style. Outstanding metal quality and toning. NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

For collectors of the Siculo-Punic series, a key concern is the eye of the horse's head on the reverse. Quite often this is poorly struck up and/or worn, so that it shows up only as a flat spot lacking any detail. The horse's eye on this specimen is fully struck up and displays virtually no wear, making it one of the most desirable pieces of its type we have seen.

Estimate: \$5,500-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Majestic Alexander Distater

23012 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV distater (23mm, 17.11 gm, 9h). Lifetime issue of 'Amphipolis,' ca. 325-323 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing triple crested Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled serpent, Aegis at base of neck / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding wreath in outstretched right hand and stylis over left shoulder, thunderbolt in left field. Price 163. Müller 1. For the date, see Troxell, p. 128. Boldly struck on a broad flan. An impressive and majestic piece! A few minor field scratches. NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 3/5, Fine Style

Alexander the Great's conquest of the Persian Empire "liberated" vast stores of gold and silver that had been locked away for centuries in the Great King's treasuries in Sardes, Susa, Persepolis and Babylon. At the beginning of his reign in 336 BC, the Macedonian Kingdom was reportedly in debt to the tune of 500 silver talents (a talent being 6,000 silver drachms and a "king's ransom" in earliest Greek times). To give an idea of the vast loot his conquests amassed, at Susa alone Alexander seized 50,000 talents of silver and 40,000 of gold. This huge intake of bullion resulted in hitherto unseen denominations such as the gold distater, tariffed at two staters and ten silver tetradrachms, about 20 day's wages for a Macedonian soldier during wartime.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000



Choice 'Amphipolis' Stater

23013 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.62 gm, 2h). Lifetime or early posthumous issue of 'Amphipolis,' ca. 330-320 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing triple crested Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled serpent, Aegis at base of neck / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding wreath in outstretched right hand and stylis over left shoulder, horizontal trident head in left field. Price 175. Müller —. Struck in sculptural high relief and lustrous. NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 4/5.

Martin Price identifies this type as originating in Macedon during the lifetime of Alexander and the early posthumous period, down to 320 BC. The major mint city of Amphipolis is used for convenience but he suggests that Philippi, located nearer the region's rich gold mines, as another strong possibility.

Estimate: \$7,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$3,500



Crisp Callatis Stater

23014 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.39 gm, 11h). Late posthumous issue of Callatis, ca. 250-225 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing triple crested Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled serpent / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding wreath in outstretched right hand and stylis over left shoulder, KA and NA monograms in upper and lower left fields. Price 914. Müller 817. Crisply struck from dies of pleasing style. NGC MS★ 5/5 - 4/5.

Alexander the Great left such an enormous impact on the world that coins continued to be struck in his name for more than two centuries after his death. Callatis, a trade city on the Black Sea, began striking coins in the name of types of Alexander in the mid-third century BC, following a bitter war against the nearby city of Byzantium. The coins were probably used to hire Celtic mercenaries and/or as "protection money" against the Gallic warbands who were ravaging Thrace and Asia Minor at this time.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Rare Black Sea Stater

23015 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.47 gm, 6h). Uncertain Black Sea mint, ca. 250-200 BC. Head of Athena right wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding wreath and stylis; HP monogram and cicada in left field. Price 1315. Extremely rare! Choice About Uncirculated.

Estimate: \$7,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$6,500



Abdolonymus: Gardener Turned King

23016 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.59 gm, 12h). Early posthumous issue of Sidon, dated RY 13 of Abdolonymus (321/0 BC). Helmeted head of Athena right, helmeted bowl ornamented with coiled snake / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding wreath and stylis; N (date) under left wing. Price 3500. DCA 877. Well struck and lustrous. Minor reverse deposits, otherwise Choice Mint State.

After Alexander the Great's siege and destruction of Tyre in 332 BC, most other Phoenician cities of the Levant quickly submitted. Sidon went so far as to depose its king, Straton II, for his support of Darius. The people of Sidon asked Alexander to choose a new king; he delegated the choice to Hephaestion, who settled on a member of the royal house named Abdolonymus, who had fallen on such hard times he was feeding himself by the cultivation of a kitchen garden. He was weeding in his garden when Hephaestion approached him with the royal crown and robes. Brought before Alexander, Abdolonymus was asked how he was able to endure his poverty; he replied "would be to heaven, I may as well bear my prosperity!" Alexander was so delighted he installed Abdolonymus in the palace of his predecessor and augmented his dominions from the surrounding territory. The coinage struck in Alexander's name at Sidon is dated from the start of Abdolonymus's reign in 332 BC.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000



Peithon, Satrap of Babylon

23017 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.50 gm, 12h). Posthumous issue of Babylon, 315-314 BC. Struck under Peithon, Satrap of Media (323-314 BC.) Head of Athena right, wearing triple crested Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled serpent / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding wreath in outstretched right hand and stylis over left shoulder, monogram below left wing, monogram inside wreath under right wing. Price 3724. Müller 726. A lovely piece, well centered, possessing full legends, and lustrous. NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style.

Peithon was originally one of Alexander the Great's bodyguards. At a conclave of generals following the conqueror's death, Peithon was appointed Satrap (or governor) of the important province of Media, containing Babylon. During the early Wars of the Diadochi (322-281 BC), Peithon was a major player and could easily have ended up alongside Ptolemy, Seleucus and Cassander as ruler of a major successor kingdom; however he was betrayed by his erstwhile ally Antigonus Monophthalmus and executed, probably early in 314 BC.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Satyr's Head Symbol

23018 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.57 gm, 2h). Babylon, 316-311 BC. Struck under Antigonos Monophthalmus, commander in Mesopotamia, 316-311 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled serpent / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding wreath in outstretched right hand and stylis over left shoulder, head of satyr in left field, monogram inside wreath under right wing. Price 3736. Müller 730. Crisply struck on a broad flan, with a detailed satyr's head. NGC MS★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style.

The Satyr's head seen here bears a striking resemblance to the head of Pan later adopted by the grandson of Antigonos Monophthalmus, Antigonos Gonatas, as his royal emblem during his reign as king of Macedon, 277-239 BC.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$14,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Brilliant, Beautiful Philip III Stater

23019 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Philip III Arrhidaeus (323-317 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.54 gm, 11h). Babylon, circa 323-318/7 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with leaping griffin / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding wreath in extended right hand and cradling stylis in left arm; facing head of Helios below left wing, KY below right wing. Price P203 (same obverse die as illustration). A flawless and gorgeous specimen, perfectly struck from dies of exemplary style, displaying brilliant luster. NGC Choice MS★ 5/5 - 5/5. Fine Style.

Born ca. 359 BC, Arrhidaeus was the illegitimate son of Philip II, king of Macedon, by a Thessalian dancer. According to Plutarch, a poisoning attempt by Philip's jealous wife Olympias left Arrhidaeus mentally retarded. His half-brother Alexander III the Great was quite fond of him and took him on campaigns. When Alexander died in Babylon in June, 323 BC, the army split into rival factions, one of which wanted to name Arrhidaeus as king, the other supporting Alexander's as-yet unborn son by the Afghan princess Roxanne. A council of generals hammered out a compromise by which Arrhidaeus would be crowned as Philip III, and would reign jointly with the infant Alexander IV. However, neither had any real power, this being held by a succession of regents, all Macedonian generals, including Perdiccas, Antipater, and Polyperchon. The new king proved as compliant and simple-minded as the generals had hoped, but in 320 BC, Arrhidaeus married a niece of Philip II's, the ambitious Eurydice, who involved herself fully in the deadly politics of the Diadochi. In 317 BC, she threw her support behind Cassander's successful bid to replace Polyperchon as regent. Cassander left her and Arrhidaeus in charge of Macedon while he went on campaign in Asia. Polyperchon, however, joined forces with Alexander's mother Olympias and invaded Macedon. Eurydice and Philip raised an army to oppose them, but their soldiers defected en masse. Arrhidaeus and Eurydice were captured and executed. Cassander soon returned to power and ordered the couple to be buried with the pomp befitting a king and queen of Macedon. A scholarly minority holds that the royal tomb discovered in Verginia in 1977, usually held to be that of Philip II, actually belongs to his unfortunate son Philip III Arrhidaeus.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000



Lovely Philip III Stater

23020 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Philip III Arrhidaeus (323-317 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.63 gm, 12h). Aradus, ca. 323-317 B.C. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with leaping griffin / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding wreath and stylis; monogram in left field, I below right wing. Price P146. Crisply struck and lustrous. Choice Mint State,

Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,500

Starting Bid: \$6,000



Rare Aenus Lysimachus Stater

23021 THRACIAN KINGDOM. Lysimachus (305-281 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.53 gm, 2h). Aenus, ca. 283-250 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, wearing horn of Ammon / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena seated left, resting arm on shield and holding Nike; caduceus in inner left field and monogram to outer right. Thompson —. Müller 109. SNG Copenhagen —. Rare mint! Lustrous and well-centered. Good Extremely Fine.

Ex Gorny & Mosch 204 (5 March 2012), lot 1231.

While silver tetradrachms of the Aenus (or Ainos) mint in the name of Lysimachus are well recorded, gold staters are exceedingly rare. This is the only example from this mint to have been offered at auction in more than a decade.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$4,250



23022 THRACE. Byzantium. Ca. 100-90 BC. AV stater (21mm, 8.34 gm, 12h). In the name and types of Lysimachus. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, wearing horn of Ammon / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena seated left, resting arm on shield and holding Nike; monogram to inner left. Müller 171. Callatay pl. 38, I. NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 4/5.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Choice Archaic Owl

23023 ATTICA. Athens. Ca. 500-480 BC. AR tetradrachm (21mm, 16.14 gm, 6h). Helmeted head of Athena right / Owl standing right, head facing, olive sprig to left; ΑΘΕ to right; all within incuse square. Seltman Group Gii. Svoronos pl. 2, 5. Boldly struck and nicely toned, with a charming owl. NGC Choice VF 4/5 - 3/5.

Formerly in the collection of Dr. Arthur Ziegler, purchased privately in Brussels, October, 1992.

Coinciding with the fall of the Peisistratid tyranny and the introduction of democracy in ca. 511 BC, the Athenian "owl" tetradrachms were introduced and became an archetype that would last nearly half a millennium. The earliest "owls" display remarkably crude workmanship and poor production standards, surprising given Athens' position as the foremost Greek city in terms of artistic achievement. This present example is actually an outstanding example of this early phase of production, with a well-centered head of Athena and a bold owl, well-struck owl, putting it in the top 5% for Athenian coins of this era.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Sharp Transitional Owl

23024 ATTICA. Athens. Ca. 460-445 BC. AR tetradrachm (25mm, 17.02 gm, 3h). Late "transitional" issue. Head of Athena right wearing Attic helmeted ornamented with vine scroll and three laurel leaves / AΘE, owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind; all within incuse square. Starr pl. XXII, 8'. Kroll 8. A piece of lovely style, with a wonderful owl. Minor obverse die break, otherwise beautifully toned and Choice Extremely Fine.

Although this tetradrachm depicts an owl with its three tail feathers in a single prong, which technically places it among the "mass coinage" issues dated 454-404 BC, the lifelike owl and Athena's expressive compressed lips place otherwise place it very close to Starr's Group V, theoretically struck before the mass issues of the later fifth century BC. On artistic grounds it must be placed at the very beginning of this era.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Broad Flan, Full Crest

23025 ATTICA. Athens. Ca. 460-440 BC. AR tetradrachm (23mm, 17.08 gm, 1h). Helmeted head of Athena right / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE to right; all within incuse square. Kroll 8. SNG Copenhagen 31. Struck on an immense flan, showing everything on the reverse and a full crest on the obverse. NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5.

Though seemingly of the common style of the late 5th century BC, NGC has identified this coin as a very late transitional issue, and so we follow their dating scheme here.

Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000

Starting Bid: \$1,500



Magnificent Sicyon Stater

23026 SICYONIA. Sicyon. Ca. 350-330 BC. AR stater (25mm, 12.26 gm, 12h). Chimaera advancing left, lion's mouth open and tongue extended, right paw raised, ΣΕ below, laurel wreath above / Dove flying left, Ν below beak; all within laurel wreath. BMC 57. SNG Copenhagen 48. BCD Peloponnesos 218. Absolutely perfect strike, metal, and light iridescent toning — a true gem of antiquity. Choice Mint State.

Estimate: \$16,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$12,000



I Came, I Saw, I Conquered

23027 BOSPORAN AND PONTIC KINGDOMS. Pharnaces II (63-47 BC). AV stater (21mm, 8.19 gm, 12h). Panticapaeum, dated Pontic Year 245 (53/2 BC). Diademed bust of Pharnaces right, with luxuriant hair / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ above, ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΦΑΡΝΑΚΟΥ below, Apollo enthroned left, holding laurel branch over tripod, left elbow resting on lyre at his side; date EMΣ to right. K.V. Golenko and J.P. Karyszkowski, 'The Gold Coinage of King Pharnaces of the Bosphorus,' in *Numismatic Chronicle* 1972, p. 35, 4 (same dies). Very rare! Slight reverse die wear, otherwise Choice Extremely Fine.

The son of the Pontic king Mithradates VI the Great, longtime archenemy of Rome, Pharnaces II forced his father to commit suicide in 64 BC to placate the Roman general Pompey. In return, Pompey granted Pharnaces the title King of the Bosphorus and left him alone while Rome annexed most of the middle east and Asia Minor. For a decade, Pharnaces kept his considerable ambitions in check, but upon the death of the Armenian king Tigranes II the Great in 55/4 BC, he assumed Tigranes' title Great King of Kings, claiming leadership of all Eastern monarchs. He struck a limited number gold staters bearing the title, of which this example is one of perhaps 50 surviving specimens. When civil war broke out between Caesar and Pompey in 49 BC, Pharnaces sensed an opportunity to recoup the vast empire lost by his father and marched against the Roman provinces and client kingdoms of Asia Minor. He defeated a provincial Roman army led by Julius Caesar's legate, Gnaeus Domitius Calvinus, in 48 BC. But the Roman civil war ended abruptly the same year, and after dallying with Cleopatra in Egypt for several months, Caesar marched north into Asia Minor to restore the situation and avenge Calvinus. The climactic battle took place at Zela in mid 47 BC. While Pharnaces' army fought bravely, it was no match for Caesar's hardened legions. Describing the quick, sharp battle, Caesar sent a famous three-word dispatch to the Roman Senate: "Veni, vidi, vici" ("I came, I saw, I conquered."). Pharnaces survived the battle and fled back to Sinope in Pontus, where he surrendered after a short siege. Caesar imposed a heavy indemnity and released Pharnaces, but upon his return to the Bosphorus he found his throne usurped by Assander, his chief minister. He raised an army and tried to retrieve his kingdom, but died in battle. The Bosphorus remained a semi-independent client state of Rome for the next four centuries.

Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



The Sphinx Coinage of Cyzicus

23028 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 550-450 BC. EL stater (20mm, weight not listed). Crouching sphinx left; below, tunny fish left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 72. Very rare and well-centered. NGC XF 5/5 - 3/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

There are four types of Cyzicus staters with sphinxes; one where the sphinx is standing left and raising its right forepaw, one where it is seated left, one where it is crouching left, and one where just its forepart is shown. Of these, the latter two are represented by examples in this auction. An analysis of recent auction records reveals that a total of 15 different examples of Cyzicus sphinx staters have appeared on the open market in the past decade or so, including the present two. Of those, 5 were of the "standing" type, 3 of the "seated," 6 of the "crouching," and only 1 of the "forepart" type. The present two specimens represent a rare opportunity on two parts. With regard to the "forepart" specimen, it is the only example that has been on the open market in at least a decade, and therefore this may very well be a once-in-a-generation offering of that type. As for the "crouching" type example, it is certainly among the finest of the six specimens, with most of the other examples being disqualified due to overly intrusive edge splitting or off-centered striking; the only other piece that could come close is the one sold by Tkalec over a decade ago (October 2003, lot 98). Really, both of these coins deserve special attention by the bidder.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$16,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



23029 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 550-500 BC. EL stater (20mm, 16.04 gm). Forepart of Sphinx left; tunny fish behind / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 71. SNG France 198. Extremely rare; the only example that has been on the open market in at least the last decade. NGC VF 5/5 - 4/5.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Crisp Facing Head of Silenus

23030 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 550-500 BC. EL hecte - 1/6 stater (12mm, 2.63 gm). Facing head of Silenus; on either side, tunny fish facing upward / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 77. SNG France 208. Rare. NGC MS 4/5 - 5/5.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Youth With Tunny

23031 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 500-450 BC. EL stater (20mm, 16.50 gm). Nude youth kneeling left, holding in his right hand a tunny fish by the tail / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 112. Boston MFA 1487. SNG France 253. A simple stunning specimen, sharply struck and well centered on a broad, round flan, with lovely surfaces. NGC AU 5/5 - 3/5.

Cyzicus was an important city on the northwestern coast of Anatolia, well positioned to take advantage of trade across and through the Sea of Marmara. Its coinage was in more or less continuous production from about 550 BC to circa AD 630, a nearly 1,200 year span unmatched by any other ancient mint. The tunny (tuna) fish was the symbol of Cyzicus from mid-6th century BC, when the city began striking electrum staters and fractions that circulated so widely the generic term for a stater became a cyzicenus. The fishing trade was critical to the economy of Cyzicus and it is likely the tunny fish became a form of pre-coinage currency, which carried over to become a mint symbol after the invention of coinage in nearby Lydia.

Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Bold Boar Stater

23032 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 500-450 BC. EL stater (21mm, 16.02 gm). Boar standing left; tunny fish below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritz I 90. Greenwell 136 and pl. V, 30. Very rare. NGC Choice VF 5/5 - 4/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$16,000

Starting Bid: \$9,000



NGC AU Winged Lion

23033 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 500-450 BC. EL stater (20mm, 16.05 gm). Forepart of winged lion left; to right, tunny fish upward / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 96. SNG France 237. NGC AU 4/5 - 3/5.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000



Seated Griffin Type

23034 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 500-450 BC. EL stater (18mm, 16.10 gm). Griffin seated left, raising right foreleg; below, tunny fish left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 101. SNG France -. NGC VF 3/5 - 4/5.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Rare 'Hair In Saccos' Hecte

23035 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 500-450 BC. EL hecte - 1/6 stater (9mm, 2.71 gm). Female head left, hair in saccos; below, tunny fish left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 106. SNG France -. Extremely rare; one of only six examples that have appeared in public in at least the last decade. Obverse die of robust archaic style. NGC MS 4/5 - 4/5.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Third Known Specimen

23036 IONIA. Uncertain City. Ca. 600-550 BC. EL hecte (11mm, 2.62 gm). Phocaic standard. Lion seated right, with open jaws and tail curled up over back Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Gulbenkian 724. SNG von Aulock 1776. Extremely rare, likely the third known specimen. Well struck on a round flan. An image of archaic vigor! NGC AU 5/5 - 5/5.

Ex Nomos 3 (Zurich, 10 May 2011), lot 123 (realized SF 24,000).

The seated pose of the lion seen here is highly reminiscent of the lions adorning the seat of Cybele, the great mother goddess whose cult was widely celebrated throughout Anatolia.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$11,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



AU★ Gaping Griffin

23037 IONIA. Phocaea. Ca. 625-522 BC. EL hecte (10mm, 2.61 gm). Head of griffin left, beak gaping open and tongue protruding; seal to right / Quadripartite incuse square with rough interior. Bodenstedt Em. 22.1 (c/-). Jameson 1510 (same obverse die). Very rare — only three examples cited Bodenstedt. NGC AU★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



MS Ferocious Feline

23038 IONIA. Phocaea. Ca. 625-522 BC. EL hecte (10mm, 2.60 gm). Head of lioness (or leopard?) left; above, small seal right, within dotted border / Rough quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt Em. 26 (a/-). Extremely rare, apparently the fourth known specimen. With an attractively ferocious feline head. Light die rust and minor striking flaws. NGC MS 4/5 - 5/5.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Rare Cyprus Stater of Evagoras

23039 CYPRUS. Salamis. Evagoras I (ca. 411-374 BC). AR stater or didrachm (22mm, 11.08 gm, 6h). Bearded head of Heracles right, wearing lion-skin headdress; *Evagoro* (in Cypriot) to right / Ram recumbent right; barley grain above; A, *basileus*, and EY (in Cypriot) around. BMC 55 var. (rev. legend). SNG Copenhagen 47. Tziambazis 113. Rare, with a particularly sharp reverse. Incorrectly identified as "Amathus" on the NGC holder. Obverse die a little worn, otherwise an exceptional example. NGC XF 3/5 - 3/5.

Evagoras was born into the ruling family of Salamis, but was sent as a youth into exile as a hostage to the ruling Phoenicians, who controlled the island for the Persian Empire. In about 410 he gained the support of about 50 fighting men in Cilicia and sailed back to Cyprus, where he seized control and ejected the Phoenicians. Expecting retaliation, he made common cause with the Greeks, particularly the Athenians, who provided him naval and financial support. Despite the defeat of Athens in the Peloponnesian War, Evagoras managed to extend his control over most of Cyprus and even seized several cities on the Phoenician coast. The Athenians double-crossed him in 387 BC with the Peace of Antialcidas, by which they acknowledged Persian rule over Phoenicia and Cyprus, but Evagoras fought doggedly against the Persians for another decade before finally agreeing to become their vassal king of Salamis in 376 BC. He was assassinated in 374 BC and succeeded by his son, Nicocles.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000



Heroic Seleucus I Portrait

23040 SELEUCID KINGDOM. Seleucus I Nicator (312-281 BC). AR tetradrachm (26mm, 16.94 gm, 9h). Susa, circa 305-295 BC. Head of Seleucus I right, wearing Attic helmet covered with panther skin and adorned with bull's horns and ear, panther skin tied around neck / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, Nike standing right, crowning trophy of arms, M to lower left, AX between Nike and trophy. SC 174.14. ESM (Persepolis) 420. HGC 9, 20. Well struck, nicely centered, and struck from dies of fine style. Attractive light toning. Extremely Fine.

Debate has long swirled regarding the identity of the 'helmeted hero' appearing on the obverse of this type - is it Seleucus I himself, or Alexander the Great, or a composite demigod incorporating features of Seleucus, Alexander and Dionysus? In the Handbook of Syrian Coins (HGC 9, CNG 2009), Oliver Hoover opts for identifying the portrait as an idealized image of Seleucus himself. The reverse design of Nike crowning trophy, shown with exemplary centering and unusual clarity in this example, was paralleled by a nearly simultaneous issue of the Syracusan tyrant Agathocles. The motif would prove highly influential in both Greek and Roman coins for centuries to come.

Estimate: \$7,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Choice XF Elephant Biga Type

23041 SELEUCID KINGDOM. Seleucus I Nicator (312-281 BC). AR tetradrachm (24mm, 17.20 gm, 6h). Susa, after ca. 295 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, Athena, holding spear and shield, driving biga of elephants right; anchor and Δ above, A to right. SC 177.5. HGC 9, 18c. Very rare. Incorrectly attributed on the holder as a quadriga of elephants, rather than a biga. NGC Choice XF★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

The Seleucus I tetradrachms with a biga of elephants on the reverse are significantly rarer than those with a quadriga of elephants. The most prolific issue of the quadriga type was produced by Seleucia on the Tigris, to which Oliver Hoover, in The Handbook of Greek Coins, assigns a rarity rating of Common to Scarce. There were a total of 43 different reverse varieties used at this mint according to Houghton and Lorber (SC 130), meaning the output was quite significant. The only mint to produce the reverse type with a biga of elephants, however, was Susa (SC 177 and HGC 9, 18c), which had only six emissions, suggesting the output was less than 15% that of Seleucia. The relative rarity of this piece, particularly in its high state of preservation, is quite notable and should attract considerable interest.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Demetrius I Gold Stater, Second Known

23042 SELEUCID KINGDOM. Demetrius I Soter (162-150 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.45 gm, 1h). Uncertain mint in Cilicia or Northern Syria, ca. 152/1 BC. Diademed head of Demetrius right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΕΜΕΤΡΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, cornucopia. SC 1623 (this coin cited; same dies as, but considerably superior to, the illustrated example) = HGC 9, 784 (R3). Of the highest rarity; one of two known. Deeply struck on a broad flan, with a fine portrait in high relief. NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

One of the most numismatically significant coins of the Lexington Collection, this coin is now being offered publicly, as well as being published, for the first time. This specific coin type was unknown until a handful of rare Seleucid gold coins appeared on the market in 2003. The group contained two staters of this type, struck from the same dies (the other having been sold by Classical Numismatic Group in Triton VII, 12 January 2004, lot 346), with the present example being clearly the superior of the two (the other one had a prominent flan defect on the face of Demetrius). The closest example to this type known before these two surfaced was another Demetrius/Cornucopia type struck at Antioch, but with the date SE 161 (152/1 BC) in the exergue (SC 1627). It is because of this parallel that the tentative striking date of 152/1 BC has been assigned to this coin. Houghton, Lorber, and Hoover argue in Seleucid Coins that the series struck at Antioch was an emergency issue produced by Demetrius I in the face of the challenge to his rule posed by Alexander Balas. They note that gold staters were actually produced with drachm dies, in addition to worn tetradrachm dies being employed to produce gold octodrachms (SC 1628). Furthermore, other gold denominations were produced in what they categorize as tristaters, two and a half staters, distaters, and hemistaters (SC 1629-1632). All of these gold coins were dated to SE 162, emphasizing the acute danger posed by Alexander Balas. The survival rate of these coins, however, is exceptionally low; though they have appeared in commerce over the years, not a single example of any of these Antioch gold issues has been sold publicly at last a decade.

The gold issue struck in Cilicia or Northern Syria, however, is enigmatic. Houghton et al. note that the two coins from this mint were struck from less-refined gold, suggesting "an attempt to stretch limited gold reserves" or "may simply reflect the use of unrefined gold." This, coupled with the fact that the CNG example has a planchet flaw, lead them to postulate that the minting process was hastily set up. Further evidence is the lack of a mintmark or date, suggesting the absence of an established mint administration.

This coin having been kept off the open for a decade, it is with great pleasure that we offer it here at auction. We are sure that the Seleucid specialist, the advanced connoisseur of Greek coins, and the casual collector will appreciate the publication of this coin for years to come.

Estimate: \$25,000-\$35,000

Starting Bid: \$20,000



Incredible Demetrius II Second Reign Issue

23043 SELEUCID KINGDOM. Demetrius II, second reign (129-125 BC). AR tetradrachm (31mm, 16.73 gm, 12h). Sidon, dated SE 185 (128/7 BC). Diademed head of Demetrius II right, wearing long beard, bead and reel border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Zeus seated left on throne, holding Nike in right hand and scepter in left, ΣΙ, beneath the throne, date ΕΙΠ and ΜΙ monogram in exergue. SC 2187a. HGC 9, 1117e. DCA 225. Rare. An absolutely gorgeous specimen, well struck from dies of refined style. Incredible metal quality and toning! NGC MS★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

After spending nearly a decade in comfortable Parthian captivity, Demetrius II was released by his captors in a move to sow discord within the ranks of the invading Seleucid army of his brother and successor, Antiochus VII. The ploy worked beautifully and Antiochus VII was killed in the ensuing military debacle, leaving Demetrius II as sole ruler for the second time. His decade among the Parthians had changed him visibly — he emerged with a long, flowing beard, much against Greek fashion of the day. His pro-Parthian policies made his countryman come to regard him as a “Manchurian candidate” out to destroy Seleucid power, leading to his quick overthrow. Despite his troubled regime, his coin portraits from the second reign are some of the best in the entire Seleucid series, as evidenced by this splendid example from the Sidon mint.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,500

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Magnificent Ptolemy II Pentadrachm

23044 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285/4-24 BC). AV trichryson or pentadrachm (25mm, 17.75 gm, 1h). Alexandria, RY 10 (276/7 BC). Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, aegis around neck / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt, wings starting to open; Σ over shield in left field, regnal year I (10) between eagle's legs. Svoronos 573 and pl. XIII, 3. SNG Copenhagen —, cf. 106 (year 5). Very rare variety— only two other examples having been offered at auction in the last decade. Perfectly struck from dies of outstanding style, with full, brilliant luster. NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern. Ex Gorny & Mosch 146 (6 March 2006), lot 300.

The gold trichryson, a gold piece of about 24mm and 17.8 grams (the approximate size and weight of an Attic silver tetradrachm), was first introduced by Ptolemy I shortly after he assumed the title of Basileus (king) in 305 BC. The weight was equivalent to five Ptolemaic silver drachms on the reduced Phoenician standard adopted by Ptolemy I (hence the modern term “pentadrachm” usually applied to this denomination) but under the Ptolemaic system the value would have been 12 times as great, or 60 silver drachms, a huge sum in the ancient world and equivalent to perhaps \$2,500 in modern U.S. currency. It was the largest gold coin the world had yet seen, testament to the vast wealth of Egypt. The Alexandria mint employed the best engravers in the production of its gold coinage and the quality of portraiture is typically outstanding. The production of gold trichrysons continued under Ptolemy II Philadelphus, with the added feature of a regnal date added between the eagle's legs. Circa 270 BC it was replaced by an even larger gold coin, the mnaieion, worth 100 silver drachms.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$16,000

Starting Bid: \$9,000



Four Royal Portraits

23045 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy II Philadelphus, with Arsinoe II, Ptolemy I, and Berenice I (285-246 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (27mm, 27.81 gm, 12h). Alexandria, ca. 285-261/0 BC. Jugate busts of Ptolemy II and Arsinoe II right; Ptolemy is diademed and draped, Arsinoe is diademed and veiled; ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ above, shield to left / Jugate busts of Ptolemy I and Berenice I; Ptolemy is diademed and draped, Berenice is diademed and veiled; ΘΕΩΝ above. Svoronos 603; SNG Copenhagen 132. A few minor scratches, otherwise boldly struck and attractive. NGC XF 5/5 - 3/5, scratches.

Ptolemaic Egypt was the only Greek-ruled kingdom to strike large quantities of enormous gold coins weighing nearly an ounce, the distant ancestor of today's double-eagle. This impressive denomination, today usually called an octodrachm, was worth 100 silver drachms, or one mina, a small fortune in ancient times. The Greco-Egyptians called the 100-mina piece a mnaieion (min-EYE-on). Calculating its buying power in modern terms is difficult, but a rough equivalent might be around \$4,000. Mnaieions were first struck under Ptolemy II (282-246 BC), who built the famous Library of Alexandria and towering Pharos lighthouse. In 279 BC he married his sister, the beautiful and ambitious Arsinoe, in the manner of the old Egyptian pharaohs. The sibling marriage scandalized Greek society, which gave Arsinoe the nickname Philadelphus, or "brother-lover." The first mnaieions carried four royal portraits — Ptolemy II and his sister-wife on the obverse with the epithet adelphon ("sibling lovers"), backed with the portraits of his parents, Ptolemy I Soter and Berenice I, now identified as theon ("gods"). The same design appeared on a half-denomination piece (see following two lots).

Estimate: \$10,000-\$14,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



23046 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy II Philadelphus, with Arsinoe II, Ptolemy I, and Berenice (285-246 BC). AV half mnaieion or tetradrachm (20mm, 13.86 gm, 11h). Alexandria, ca. 270/65-261/0 BC. Jugate busts of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed, and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled, right; ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ above, Gallic shield behind / Jugate busts of Ptolemy I, diademed and draped, and Berenice, diademed and veiled, right; ΘΕΩΝ above. Svoronos 604. SNG Copenhagen 133. NGC AU 5/5 - 3/5.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



23047 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy II Philadelphus, with Arsinoe II, Ptolemy I, and Berenice (285-246 BC). AV half mnaieion or tetradrachm (20mm, 13.66 gm, 12h). Alexandria, ca. 270/65-261/0 BC. Jugate busts of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed, and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled, right; ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ above, Gallic shield behind / Jugate busts of Ptolemy I, diademed and draped, and Berenice, diademed and veiled, right; ΘΕΩΝ above. Svoronos 604. SNG Copenhagen 133. NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 3/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



23048 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Arsinoe II Philadelphus (277-270 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (28mm, 27.69 gm, 12h). Alexandria, under Ptolemy II, ca. 253/2-246 BC. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe right with ram's horn; behind, lotus-tipped scepter; in left field, control letter K / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, filleted double cornucopiae. Svoronos 471. Troxell group 7, 2. Considerable luster in fields. NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$11,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500



23049 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Arsinoe II Philadelphus (277-270 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (28mm, 27.66 gm, 12h). Alexandria, under Ptolemy II, ca. 253/2 BC. Veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II right, wearing stephane, lotus-tipped scepter behind, Λ left / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia, grape bunches hanging at sides, bound with fillet. Svoronos 476. Troxell Group 3, p. 44 and pl. 7, 4 (same obverse die). NGC XF 5/5 - 3/5.

Estimate: \$7,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$3,500



Magnificent Ptolemaic Decadrachm

23050 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Arsinoe II Philadelphus (277-270 BC). AR decadrachm (32mm, 35.59 gm, 12h). Posthumous issue of Alexandria under Ptolemy II, ca. 253-246 BC. Veiled head of the deified Arsinoe right, wearing stephane and horn of Ammon, lotus-tipped scepter in background, it's tip visible abover head, ΩΩ in left field / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopiae, grape bunches hanging at sides, bound with fillet. Svoronos 959. Troxell, Museum Notes 28 (1983), p. 35, 55g. Very rare, particularly so with these mintmarks. Light graffito N in reverse field, otherwise deeply struck and beautifully toned. NGC Choice XF★ 5/5 - 4/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

The ostentatious display of Egypt's wealth under the Ptolemies was not confined to gold coinage. Ptolemy I and his immediate successors also struck silver coins in larger denominations than any contemporary kingdom or city-state. Along with the vast outpouring of gold in the name of his sister-wife Arsinoe II, Ptolemy II also struck silver decadrachms displaying her veiled portrait backed with the cornucopia, symbolizing Egypt's agricultural abundance. Having died in about 270 BC, Arsinoe is shown as a goddess, with the tip of a ram's horn (symbolic of the god Ammon) poking out from beneath her veil, and the lotus-tipped scepter of the goddess Isis just visible above her head.

Estimate: \$7,500-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Mint State Arsinoe Mnaieion

23051 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Arsinoe II (277-270 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (29mm, 27.42 gm, 11h). Posthumous issue of Alexandria under Ptolemy V-VIII, after 193/2 BC. Veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II right (with features of Cleopatra II?), wearing diademed stephane and horn of Ammon, lotus scepter over far shoulder, K behind / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia bound with fringed diadem. Svoronos 1498. SNG Copenhagen 322. Deeply struck on a broad flan from dies of fine style and possessing brilliant, mirror-like luster. A few scratches at edge of flan at 4-5:00, otherwise perfect. NGC MS 5/5 - 3/5, scratches.

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 50 (23 June 1999), lot 960.

It has been speculated that the later K-type mnaieions issued during the reigns of Ptolemy VI through VIII feature a disguised portrait of Cleopatra II, who was the sister and later wife of both brothers. If such is the case, the K behind the head could refer to Kleopatra (on the original issues of Ptolemy II-III, from which the later issues were copied, the K was one of several letters used to designate obverse dies). Certainly the portrait on these later issues bears little resemblance to the face of Arsinoe II found on the gold pieces minted closer to her lifetime. Whether or not these pieces do bear portraits of concurrent figures, it is a historical fact that the strongest of the later Ptolemaic rulers invariably were women, including the last of the line, Cleopatra VII.

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$12,000



Splendid Gold Stater of Diodotus I

23052 GRECO-BACTRIAN KINGDOM. Diodotus I as Satrap (ca. 255-240 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.23 gm, 6h). First Diodotid Mint (Holt's and Kritt's "Mint A"), ca. 250-240 BC. Diademed head of Diodotus I right in fine style / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Zeus, viewed from behind, advancing left, brandishing thunderbolt in raised right hand, aegis draped over left arm, N above eagle in inner left field. SC 629.1. ESM 713. Kovalevko Series VIII, 55. Rare, particularly so without test cut. A magnificent piece, surely among the finest known specimens of this intriguing type. NGC MS★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

Circa 260 B.C., the Seleucid king Antiochus II appointed a general named Diodotus as satrap of Bactria, the easternmost province of his empire, comprising modern Afghanistan, Pakistan, and northern India. Starting circa 256 BC, Diodotus began to gradually throw off the Seleucid yoke. For about ten years, Diodotus struck gold and silver coins with his own portrait, but with the name and titles of Antiochus II. Until about 2001, only one indisputably genuine satrapal gold stater of Diodotus I was known to exist. Recently, a significant number have come to light, most of them marred by test cuts. The present specimen is free of test cuts or any other defects, making it both rare and highly desirable. As these rare pieces demonstrate, the tradition of excellence in Bactrian coin portraiture started with the very first reign.

Estimate: \$7,500-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Remarkable Agathocles Pedigree Tetradrachm

23053 GRECO-BACTRIAN KINGDOM. Agathocles (ca. 185-170 BC). AR tetradrachm (35mm, 16.24 gm, 12h). “Pedigree issue” commemorating Diodotus I (portrait) and Antiochus II(?) (name and titles). ANTIOXOY NIKATOPOΣ, diademed head of Diodotus I right / BAΣIAEYONTOS AΓAΘOKΛEYOYΣ ΔΙΚAIOY, Zeus striding left, seen from behind, extending left arm covered by aegis, brandishing thunderbolt in right hand; to left, wreath above eagle standing left; monogram in inner right field. Boppearachchi Série 13B. SNG ANS 258. A stunning piece, struck on an immense flan, with a portrait in sculptural high relief. Reverse die a little worn, otherwise Choice Extremely Fine.



*The Greco-Bactrian ruler Agathocles, like many kings of this vast “empire of mystery,” is a shadowy figure for whose reign no historical account has survived, apart from his surprisingly extensive coinage. Numismatic evidence indicates his reign followed upon that of Demetrius I, who extended Greek rule deep into northern India, and likely overlapped and coincided with the reigns of Euthydemus I (son of Demetrius?), Pantaleon, Antimachus I, and Eucratides I “the Great,” who seems to have conquered his realm about 171-170 BC. Agathocles struck a remarkable “pedigree” coinage naming as his antecedents Alexander III “the Great,” Antiochus “Nicator” (Antiochus II?), Diodotus I and II, Euthydemus I, and Demetrius I. Only the last two of these rulers had any blood relation to each other; in fact, they were in some cases deadly enemies. In honoring them on his coinage, Agathocles seems to be claiming legitimacy based on the authority inherent in their names and titles, rather than any personal blood relationship. In particular, this extremely rare tetradrachm type has proven doubly puzzling to numismatists in that it seems to name the diademed head on the obverse as “Antiochus Nicator” (Antiochus the Conqueror). No known Bactrian king was named Antiochus and no Seleucid king named Antiochus is known to have adopted the epithet Nicator. Moreover, the portrait seems to resemble Diodotus I, the founder of the Greco-Bactrian kingdom, who broke away from Seleucid rule during the reign of Antiochus II Theos (261-246 BC). Bactrian independence was gradual, however, and for a time Diodotus issued coins with his own portrait coupled with the name of Antiochus II. It would seem that, with this tetradrachm type, Agathocles is copying the “transitional” coinage of Diodotus I struck about 60 years before; “Nicator” might be a title by which either Antiochus II or Diodotus I was known exclusively in Bactria. A new theory out forth by historian Jens Jakobsson in *Numismatic Chronicle* (2010) posits that “Antiochus Nicator” was an entirely different ruler of Bactria, perhaps a son of Diodotus I, who ruled concurrently with his father and brother Diodotus II.*

Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Pedigree Issue of Euthydemus I

23054 GRECO-BACTRIAN KINGDOM. Agathocles (ca. 185-170 BC). AR tetradrachm (32mm, 16.49 gm, 12h). "Pedigree issue" commemorating Euthydemus I (ca. 230-200 BC). ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ, diademed head of the deified Euthydemus I right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ, Heracles seated left on rock, holding club in right hand supported by small rock to left of leg. Boppearachchi Série 16B. SNG ANS 261. Extremely rare. Dark gray-brown 'find patina' intact. Choice Extremely Fine.

With this rare "pedigree" tetradrachm, Agathocles honors his predecessor Euthydemus I, one of the few Greco-Bactrian rulers for whom there are historical records other than coinage. The historian Polybius records that a certain Euthydemus of Magnesia, satrap of Sogdonia, overthrew Diodotus II, son of the kingdom's founder, in about 230-223 BC. In 208 BC his realm was invaded by the Seleucid monarch Antiochus III the Great, who sought to bring the rebel Bactrian kingdom to heel. Though he commanded a cavalry arm of 10,000 horseman, Euthydemus lost an initial battle against Antiochus and withdrew to the fortified city of Bactra. Antiochus laid siege to the city, but after three years it had still not fallen, and he was forced to conclude a treaty with Euthydemus by which he married his daughter to the rebel king's son, Demetrius. The Seleucid king reportedly even praised Euthydemus for protecting the Greek-ruled kingdoms from the nomadic warrior hordes of the Far East. Euthydemus went on to rule until about 195 BC, when he was succeeded by Demetrius. Both Agathocles and his co-ruler (or rival) Antimachus struck pedigree coins honoring Euthydemus, but it is unlikely either had any blood connection to his dynasty.

Estimate: \$16,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$8,000



Gem MS Eucratides I Gold Stater, One Of Six Known

23055 GRECO-BACTRIAN KINGDOM. Eucratides I the Great (ca. 171-145 BC). AV stater (20mm, 8.46 gm, 11h). Diademed and draped bust of Eucratides right, wearing crested and broad-brimmed Bactrian helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within pelleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ, the Dioscouroi mounted right on rearing horses, holding palm fronds over shoulders and couched spears; monogram in lower right field. Bopearachchi 5 variant (unlisted monogram); cf. 7A (drachm). Al. N. Oikonomides, *The Gold Coinage of the Indo-Greek King Eucratides I (171-155 B.C.)*, North American Journal of Numismatics 7.6 (1968), Group B. SNG ANS 163 variant (different monogram). MIG Type 176 variant (unlisted monogram). Very rare! One of only six known Eucratides staters with this monogram, and perhaps the finest known of all gold coins of this king. NGC Gem MS 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

Alexander the Great's conquests eventually carried him all the way to the Indian subcontinent and established a Greek presence there that persisted for nearly four centuries. The region was first controlled by Alexander's general Seleucus and his descendants. By 240 BC, the regions encompassing modern Afghanistan and northern India had broken from Seleucid rule and became independent under their own line of kings, which were showcased in a series of coin portraits of astonishing power and realism. Greatest of these was Eucratides, ca. 171-145 BC, whose vast realm was larger than any other Greek-ruled kingdom of the time. Eucratides struck silver coins in vast numbers and many survive today. His gold coins, however, are exceedingly rare, with fewer than 20 specimens known altogether. This magnificent piece depicts Eucratides as a general wearing a broad-brimmed helmet, greatly resembling a modern-day British explorer in a pith helmet. The portrait, rendered in sculptural high relief, is nearly photographic in its realism and exemplifies the virtuosity achieved by the artisans of this far-flung Greek enclave.

Estimate: \$70,000-\$100,000

Starting Bid: \$50,000





Spectacular Pedigree Tetradrachm of Eucratides

23056 GRECO-BACTRIAN KINGDOM. Eucratides I the Great (ca. 171-145 BC). AR tetradrachm (32mm, 16.68 gm, 12h). ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣΙ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ, heroic bust of Eucratides left, seen from back, wearing broad-brimmed and crested Bactrian helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear, brandishing spear in his right hand / ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗ below, jugate draped busts of Heliocles (bareheaded) and Laodice, (diademed), right; monogram behind. Boppearachchi Série 16A. SNG ANS 528-9. Rare. A fantastic specimen, perfectly struck in sound metal, with a beautiful dark gray "find patina" intact. Perhaps the finest known specimen of this attractive and intriguing type! Choice Mint State.

Of the immense Greco-Bactrian kingdom's rulers, we have only a handful of written accounts totalling about 500 words, along with the intriguing and often puzzling glimpses provided by the coinage of the realm. From the latter we can deduce that Eucratides, who reigned for about 25 years starting about 171 BC, arose from obscure origins to become the most powerful of all Greco-Bactrian kings, displacing several other claimants over a span of about 10 years. On this remarkable "pedigree" tetradrachm he pairs an obverse portrait of himself in heroic mode and the epithet Megas ("The Great" — he was apparently the first Greek ruler of any realm to give the title to himself without waiting for posterity to bestow it), with the dual portraits of his parents, named Heliocles and Laodice, on the reverse. Heliocles is shown as bare-headed — perhaps he was a powerful magistrate or general — while Laodice appears to wear a royal diadem. Was she the daughter of a previous Bactrian king, perhaps Euthydemus or Demetrius I? Or, as has also been suggested, a princess of the Seleucid ruling dynasty (the name Laodice being quite common among the women of this house)? Pending the discovery of some parchment of inscription that clarifies his lineage, we cannot but guess. However, this remarkable "pedigree" coinage of Eucratides makes it quite clear that he was proud of his parentage and that they could not have been mere "commoners," as expounded by some.

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500

JUDAEA



Bold Year 2 Shekel

23057 Jewish War (AD 66-70). AR shekel (23mm, 14.18 gm, 1h). Jerusalem, second year (AD 67/8). Paleo-Hebrew *Shekel of Israel* around year 2 above ritual chalice with pearled rim, the base is raised by projections on ends / *Jerusalem the holy* around staff with three pomegranate buds, with globular base. Hendin 1358. TJC 193. AJC II 260, 8. Well struck on a broad flan and attractively toned. Traces of dark gray "find patina" intact with underlying luster. Choice Extremely Fine.

Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000

Starting Bid: \$6,750



Rare Year 1/2 Hybrid Zuz

23058 Bar Kokhba Revolt (AD 132-135). AR hybrid zuz (18mm, 2.71 gm, 1h). Year two (hybrid with year one reverse) (AD 133/4). Paleo-Hebrew *Sma* within wreath of branches and almonds; medallion at top, tendrils at bottom / *Eleazar the Priest*, fluted jug, handle on left, willow branch on right. Hendin 1384. Mildenberg 3.8 (O3/R1) (this coin). Rare. Toned. Extremely Fine.

Ex Shoshana Collection (Heritage 3003, 8 March 2012), lot 20248; A. Bromberg Collection by private treaty.

Estimate: \$7,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$6,500

ROMAN REPUBLIC



Rare Social War Denarius

23059 THE SOCIAL WAR. Marsic Confederation. 90-88 BC. AR denarius (19mm, 3.96 gm, 12h). Military mint in Campania, ca. 88/7 BC. Draped bust of a Dioscuri right, wearing laureate pileus surmounted by star / Italia driving biga right, holding shield, spear, and reigns; below, two pellets and bucranium. Sydenham 633a. HN Italy 417. Campania 153. Very rare. Toned. A little unevenly struck, otherwise Good Very Fine.

Ex SC Collection.

The Marsic Confederation was a coalition of Italian cities that raised a revolt against Rome in 91 BC. The Social War was an odd sort of rebellion in that the object was not to destroy Rome or shake off the Roman yoke, but to gain the legal rights and protections of Roman citizenship. The Marsic Confederation was headquartered at Corfinium in central Italy, renamed Italia by the rebels, where most of the coalition's coinage was struck. This type, depicting a single Dioscurus (Castor and Pollux, the Gemini twins, were usually shown together) and a personified Italia driving a biga, is one of the rarest of the series, with only two other examples having been offered at public auction in the past decade.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Vercingetorix Portrait?

23060 L. Hostilius Saserna (48 BC). AR denarius (20mm, 3.88 gm, 5h). Rome. Head of Gallic warrior (Vercingetorix?) right, with limed hair flowing back and goatee, chain around his neck; Gallic shield behind / L • HOSTILIVS above, SASERNA below, Gallic warrior standing left in galloping biga right, brandishing spear, driver holding reins and whip. Crawford 448/2a. CRI 18. Sydenham 952. RSC Hostilia 2. An outstanding example of this evocative issue, surely among the finest known. Sharply struck from dies of fine style, with lovely iridescent toning. NGC MS★ 4/5 - 5/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

The traditional identification of the Gallic warrior depicted on the obverse of this issue as Vercingetorix, leader of the great Gallic rebellion against Caesar in 55-54 BC, is sometimes challenged as unprovable and unlikely. However, there is ample precedent for Romans placing portraits and images of defeated enemy rulers on their coinage (most prominently Philip V and Perseus of Macedon), and there is no reason to rule out such an attribution. The head is quite distinctive in its features, showing a rather haggard and emaciated warrior with his hair in wild disarray, perhaps reflecting the appearance of a man held captive by Caesar for four long years since the surrender of Vercingetorix at Alesia in 52 BC. Ultimately, it would be another two years before he was finally paraded through the streets of Rome in chains in Caesar's great triumph of 46 BC, after which he was ritually strangled.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Spectacular Metellus Scipio Denarius

23061 Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio, with P. Licinius Crassus Junianus (47-46 BC). AR denarius (18mm, 3.92 gm, 10h). Utica mint. Female head (city-goddess of Utica?) right, wearing turreted crown; grain ear to left, caduceus to right, uncertain rectangular object above, rostrum below; LEG • PRO • PR on left, CRASS • IVN on right / Trophy; lituus on left, jug on right; SCIP • IMP on left, METEL • PIVS on right. Crawford 460/3. Sydenham 1049. RSC Caecilia 52. Very rare and among the finest known examples. Exceptionally well-centered and struck on a large flan for the type. NGC MS★ 5/5 - 4/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

The denarius above was struck just prior to the battle of Thapsus, probably at the Republican headquarters of Utica. The head of the city goddess on the obverse is rendered in a charming provincial style resembling coins issued by the North African Roman client state of Numidia. The legend SCIP IMP evokes the memory of the great Scipio Africanus, the Roman general who defeated Hannibal in the Second Punic War. Legend held that a general with the name Scipio was invincible in Africa, and this was one reason the marginally competent Metellus Pius Scipio was given command of the Republican forces. Caesar countered by making one of his underlings, also named Scipio, the nominal commander of one of his legions.

Estimate: \$6,500-\$8,500

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Choice MS★ Julius Caesar Aureus

23062 Julius Caesar as Dictator (49-44 BC). AV aureus (19mm, 8.11 gm, 3h). Rome, A. Hirtius, praetor, 46 BC. C • CAESAR COS • TER, veiled head of Vesta right / A HIRTIVS P R, lituus, jug, and axe. Crawford 466/1. CRI 56. Sydenham 1017. Calicó 36. Perfectly struck from dies of pleasing style. NGC Choice MS★ 5/5 - 5/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

Aulus Hirtius was a key supporter of Caesar who served as one of Caesar's legates in Gaul from about 54 BC and was an envoy to Pompey in 50 BC. He served Caesar loyally during the Civil War against Pompey and his successors 48-45 BC and was appointed as Caesar's mintmaster in Rome in 46 BC, when he struck the first truly large issue of gold aurei from the spoils of Caesar's campaigns. These aurei, which bear a rather enigmatic veiled female head on the obverse (usually identified as either Ceres or Vesta), were used to pay Caesar's soldiers after the great triumphal parade. After Caesar's assassination, Hirtius initially supported Mark Antony but, after taking over as Consul in 43 BC, he raised an army against Antony at the instigation of Cicero and Octavian. His army defeated Antony at Mutina in April of 43 BC, but Hirtius was killed in the fighting; his consular colleague Pansa died days later, leaving Octavian and Antony masters of Rome. While the Hirtius aurei in the name of Caesar are not rare, they are only rarely seen in the Choice Mint State grade assigned to this extraordinary piece by NGC.

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$15,000



23063 Julius Caesar as Dictator (49-44 BC). AV aureus (18mm, 7.90 gm, 2h). Rome, A. Hirtius, praetor, 46 BC. C • CAESAR COS • TER, veiled head of Vesta right / A HIRTIVS P R, lituus, jug, and axe. Crawford 466/1. CRI 56. Sydenham 1017. Calicó 36. Well-struck and nicely centered for the type. NGC Choice XF 4/5 - 5/5.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Impressive Caesar Portrait

23064 Julius Caesar as Dictator (49-44 BC). AR denarius (18mm, 4.00 gm, 2h). Rome, M. Mettius as Moneyer, March-April 44 BC. Wreath head of Caesar right; CAESAR to right, IMPER to left / Venus standing left, holding Victory in extended right hand and transverse scepter in left, resting left arm on shield set on globe; A in left field; M • METTIVS to right. Crawford 480/17. Sydenham 1055. CRI 101. RSC 35. Rare. A beautiful portrait from one of the last issues of Julius Caesar. NGC Choice XF★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style.

From *The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern. Ex A Gentleman's Collection (Triton XII, 6 January 2009), lot 511; Leu 72 (12 May 1998), lot 395; Münzen und Medaillen AG XIX (5 June 1959), lot 126.*

For two centuries, Rome had spurned the Hellenistic practice of placing the ruler's portrait on the coinage of the realm, much as they rejected the concept of kingship altogether. So early in 44 BC, many Romans must have been stunned to see the image of Julius Caesar, recently appointed dictator for an unprecedented fourth time, on circulating silver denarii. Like a profusion of other honors and titles, the right to place his image on coins had been bestowed on Caesar by the Roman Senate. Caesar's enemies may have had an ulterior motive in approving the honor, as it almost certainly would fuel the growing suspicion that Caesar intended to name himself king of Rome. If this was the intent, it succeeded, for within three months a conspiracy had been formed and Caesar was duly assassinated at a meeting of the Senate on March 15, 44 BC. This silver denarius carries a startlingly realistic, wart-and-all portrait of Caesar on the obverse and the image of the dictator's patron goddess, Venus, on the reverse. The obverse legend acclaims Caesar as "Imperator," or victorious general. Within a few years, Caesar's successors and even his assassins would show no compunction about putting their portraits on their coins.

Estimate: \$9,000-\$12,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Outstanding Senatorial Aureus

23065 L. Cestius and C. Norbanus (43 BC). AV aureus (22mm, 8.05 gm, 10h). Rome, January-April 43 BC. Draped bust of Africa right, wearing elephant skin headdress over helmet, border of dots / L • CESTIVS / S • C - P R, curule chair with legs decorated with eagles; C • NORBA in exergue. Crawford 491/1. CRI 195. Calicó 3 (R2). Rare! Struck on an exceptionally broad, round flan with a full border of dots on both sides. Signs of double-striking, otherwise fully lustrous. NGC MS 4/5 - 4/5.

From *The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.*

This is the second type issued by the Senatorial forces opposed to Marc Antony during the strange political maneuvering following the assassination of Julius Caesar in March, 44 BC. For a time a majority of the Senate backed a compromise arrangement between the Consul Marc Antony, a supporter of Caesar, and the cadre of assassins led by Brutus and Cassius, whereby the assassins were given amnesty while all of Caesar's new laws, edicts and appointments were ratified. After Antony's term of office expired, the pact broke down; the Senate backed the assassins and prepared for war against Antony, who vowed to avenge Caesar. Two of the new Senatorial legions were raised in Africa, reflected by the personification on the obverse. The curule chair on the reverse reflects the authority of the Consuls and Praetors. The alliance between Octavian and Senate would prove short-lived and the latter's renewed authority was swept away when Octavian, Antony and Lepidus formed the Second Triumvirate.

Estimate: \$17,000-\$21,000

Starting Bid: \$15,000



Superb Cassius - Spinther denarius

23066 C. Cassius Longinus, Assassin of Caesar (early 42 BC). AR denarius (20mm, 3.77 gm, 6h). Military mint moving with Brutus and Cassius, probably at Smyrna. P. Lentulus Spinther, legate. C • CASSI • IMP • LEIBERTAS, veiled, diademed, and draped bust of Libertas right / LENTVLVS SPINT, jug and lituus. Crawford 500/5. CRI 223. Sydenham 1305. RSC 6. Well struck and lightly toned. One of the best known examples of this scarce type! NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 5/5.

Ex RBW Collection (NAC 63, 17 May 2012), lot 521; Numismatica Ars Classica 8, (2-4 April 1995), lot 624.

One of the main ringleaders in the plot to assassinate Julius Caesar, Gaius Cassius Longinus had been a survivor and hero of the Parthian War of Crassus (53-51 BC). Initially a backer of Pompey, he accepted a pardon from Caesar in 48 BC and loyally served him for the next four years. It soon became apparent the dictator had no intention of stepping down, and thus Cassius was one of the first to plunge his dagger into Caesar on the Ides of March, 44 BC. After fleeing Rome, Cassius returned to Syria and commandeered several crack legions and a fleet. He joined forces with Brutus in 42 BC and the two marched into Thrace to meet the pro-Caesarian legions led by Mark Antony and Octavian. At the first clash at Philippi in early October, Cassius suffered a reverse and rashly fell on his sword before he could be told that Brutus had counterattacked and saved the day. Demoralized by his friend's death, Brutus was easily defeated three weeks later and took his own life.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,500

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Rare Lucius Antony Portrait

23067 Marc Antony as Triumvir (43-31 BC), with Lucius Antony. AR denarius (19mm, 3.77 gm, 1h). Military mint in Greece or Asia Minor, 41 BC, moneyer L. Cocceius Nerva. M • ANT • IMP • AVG • III • VIR • R • P • C M • NERVA PROQ • P, bare head of Marc Antony right / L • ANTONIVS COS, bare head of Lucius Antonius right. Crawford 517/5a. Sydenham 1185. CRI 246. RSC 2. Nicely toned with underlying luster. NGC AU★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

Younger brother of Mark Antony, Lucius Antonius "Pietas" began his career as a quaestor in Asia ca. 50 BC. After Caesar's murder in 44 BC, Lucius naturally backed his brother's leadership of the Caesarian party and his attempt to seize control of the state, but both ambitions were complicated by the arrival of Caesar's adoptive son Octavian. Relations between the brothers and Octavian cooled markedly after the final defeat of Caesar's assassins in 42 BC. The cold war escalated when Lucius Antony became Consul in 41 BC and took a notably hostile stance toward Octavian. He was enthusiastically joined in this propaganda war by Mark Antony's wife, the fiery Fulvia, and the two began rousing Italian cities against Octavian's plan to settle 100,000 of his veterans on land confiscated from Italian citizens. The war of words quickly escalated into open conflict. Octavian reacted quickly and recalled his friend Agrippa from Spain at the head of several veteran legions, which besieged Lucius Antony and Fulvia in the town of Perusia. The rebellion collapsed when Lucius and Fulvia surrendered in February, 40 BC. Mark Antony washed his hands of the fiasco and hung his wife and brother out to dry. Both Lucius and Fulvia conveniently died later in 40 BC, supposedly of natural causes.

This rare denarius, which bears the portraits of both Antony brothers, was struck at an unknown eastern mint under the control of Mark Antony after Lucius assumed the consulship in mid-41 BC. As these coins probably circulated entirely in the east, it is unlikely Lucius Antony ever handled a coin with his own portrait!

Estimate: \$6,500-\$8,500

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Pedigreed Octavian Aureus

23068 Octavian, as sole Imperator (31-27 BC). AV aureus (22mm, 7.96 gm, 1h). Italian mint, ca. 32-29 BC. Bare head of Octavian left / Triumphal quadriga left, surmounted by a small fast quadriga to left; in exergue, CAESAR DIVI F. RIC 258. CRI 405. Calicó 189 (this coin). Biaggi 98 (this coin). Rare. Struck on an exceptionally large flan with superb eye appeal. NGC XF 5/5 - 3/5.

From *The Lexington Collection* of Jonathan K. Kern. Ex. *Numismatica Ars Classica* 52 (7 October 2009), lot 302; *Numismatica Ars Classica* 27 (12 May 2004), lot 291; J. P. Morgan Collection (Schulman, New York, 26/28 April 1951), lot 3036.

The coinage of Octavian stands in stark contrast from that of the moneyers of the Republic. In a purely aesthetic sense, the coins minted under Octavian were elegantly simplistic when compared with the often busy designs of the late Republic. In a deeper sense, we also see a notable departure in themes and motifs used on earlier coins. The acclaimed Roman art historian Paul Zanker notes in *The Power of Images in the Age of Augustus* that "By following coin types from the late second century on, we can observe how the particular interests of the individual mint official became more and more important." Moneyers increasingly emphasized themselves and their lineage, using their position as a means of self-aggrandizement. It is both within and outside this schema that Octavian's coins fall. Zanker emphasizes that "every coin type issued under Augustus celebrated the new Republic and its leader." So in one sense Octavian did follow tradition by including himself and his ancestry on his coins, but more importantly, he broke from tradition by promoting the new Republic over himself.

On this coin from the Lexington collection, we see all aspects of his coinage reform at work. For one, the design is quite modest, with nothing on the obverse aside from a simple portrait of Octavian, and with the most minimal of inscriptions on the reverse. It is this inscription, though, where we see Octavian playing with traditional Republican coinage motifs. With the legend CAESAR DIVI F ("Son of the Deified Caesar") he is acclaiming his ancestry, but not his distant kin as most moneyers did. Instead, it is his most recent relation, his adoptive father Caesar, to which he wants the people of Rome to connect his rule. Compounding this is the triumphal quadriga on the reverse. As this coin was likely struck just before or after the Battle of Actium, which solidified Octavian as the sole ruler of the Roman Empire, this is no generic victory that he is celebrating. The Triumph is the founding of the new Republic, with Octavian as its first citizen. What he seems to be saying on this coin is that he is finally realizing the legacy that began with Julius Caesar by re-founding the Roman Republic.

Estimate: \$25,000-\$30,000

Starting Bid: \$15,000





Unique Augustus Aureus?

23069 Augustus (27 BC-AD 14). AV aureus (21mm, 7.82 gm, 4h). Colonia Patricia, ca. 25-22 BC. Bare head of Augustus left; AVGVSTVS below / Shield inscribed S·P·Q·R over CL·V within laurel wreath; OB CIVIS above, SERVATOS below. RIC 30b (R4-5; noted that confirmation is needed). Calicó 258 (R5). Extremely rare and possibly unique. NGC Choice VF 5/5 - 2/5, scuffs.

The present offering represents a once-in-a-generation opportunity to acquire one of the rarest Augustus aurei in existence. As far as our research has concluded, there have been no offerings of this type publicly in at least a decade, and it is likely that this is the first time this type has been sold at auction. Narrowing down this general type to just those with the head of Augustus on the obverse and a shield within a wreath on the reverse, it seems that there are four varieties (Calicó numbers 255 through 258). A study of auction records reveals that there have been two examples on the market recently of Calicó number 257, which is the same type as the present example but with the head of Augustus facing right (the more standard depiction); Numismatica Ars Classica, when they sold the most recent example from the Huntington Collection in 2012, noted in the description that there were only two known examples of that type. Likewise, there has been one example of number 255 sold recently, which is similar to 257 but with the obverse legend expanded to CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Calicó 256 (as 255, but facing left) has not appeared on the market, but an example was known to Calicó in his writing, as he has an actual picture depicting the type in his book. Though this survey is by no means complete, as there are a nearly infinite number of private catalogs that could be consulted, it does suggest that Calicó 258 is the rarest of the four varieties (so rare that Calicó had to use a simple line drawing in his work as he knew of no actual examples). In fact, Sutherland and Carson note in the footnote for this type in The Roman Imperial Coinage "Confirmation Need; noted by Mattingly in BMC but omitted by Giard's CBN." Therefore, the current offering should be considered the confirmation that was needed by Sutherland and Carson and, as such, a distinctive opportunity to obtain such a significant numismatic item.

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Superb Augustus Cistophorus

23070 Augustus (27 BC-AD 14). AR cistophorus (25mm, 11.77 gm, 12h). Ephesus, ca. 24-20 BC. IMP-CAE-SAR, bare head of Augustus right / AVGVSTVS, garlanded altar decorated with two stags. RIC 482. RPC 2215. Scarce. NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 4/5.

The cistophorus, introduced by the Attalid kings of Pergamum in the 190s BC, was struck exclusively at mints in western Anatolia and was intended for circulation only within a closed economic region. Its name derives from the cista, or sacred basket containing serpents, that appeared on the obverse. The Pergamene Kingdom was later bequeathed to Rome in 133 BC as Asia Province and the local coinage continued, with the local design gradually supplanted by portraits of the Roman rulers. It was theoretically a tetradrachm (4-drachm piece) on the reduced Asian standard of about 3 grams per drachm; however its weight was also equivalent to three Roman denarii and so it could also have passed current in the Western empire as a triple denarius piece. Whether such coins were used in the west in this fashion is still a matter of debate.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$12,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Choice AU★ Tiberius Aureus

23071 Tiberius (AD 14-37). AV aureus (20mm, 7.87 gm, 8h). Lugdunum, ca. AD 15-18. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia (as Pax) seated right, holding olive branch and scepter. RIC 25. Calicó 305d. Exceptionally well-centered and lustrous early issue struck from dies of fine style. NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 5/5.

Like Tiberius himself, the coinage of his reign was intensely conservative, with only a single precious metal type in use for almost the entirety of his 23-years on the throne. The reverse depicts the Pax, personification of peace (thought to be his mother Livia in the guise of a goddess) holding an olive branch and scepter.

Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



23072 Tiberius (AD 14-37). AV aureus (19mm, 7.64 gm, 11h). Lugdunum, ca. AD 18-35. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia (as Pax) seated right, holding scepter and olive branch; chair with ornate legs, feet on footstool, single line below. RIC 29. Calicó 305a. NGC Choice XF 4/5 - 4/5.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Claudius 'Corona Civica' Aureus

23073 Claudius (AD 41-54). AV aureus (19mm, 7.78 gm, 3h). Rome or Lugdunum, ca. AD 46-47. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P VI IMP XI, laureate head of Claudius right / S · P · Q · R / P · P / OB C · S within wreath. RIC 40. Calicó 379a. Very rare. Surely among the finest known Claudius aurei. NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 5/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

A childhood illness left the young Claudius him with a limp, a stammer, and other uncouth qualities that made him the black sheep of the Julio-Claudian dynasty. While these problems barred him from a political career, such exclusion also granted him immunity from the family's murderous intrigues. Upon Caligula's assassination in January, AD 41, Claudius was the sole surviving Julio-Claudian male and, when members of the Praetorian Guard found him cowering behind a curtain in the palace, they immediately acclaimed him as Emperor. Once installed in power, Claudius surprised everyone by ruling with intelligence and moderation. Like his predecessor Caligula, Claudius was awarded the Corona Civica, an oak wreath crown, for saving the lives of his fellow citizens. Ironically Caligula had been given the award soon after his accession, during his brief "honeymoon" with the Senate and people, for "saving" the Roman populace from the bloody tyranny of Tiberius. Claudius in turn received it for rescuing the citizenry from the murderous Caligula! Like Caligula, Claudius chose to display the Corona Civica on his bronze, silver and gold coinage. The beautiful aureus seen here combines an uncommonly realistic and detailed portrait of Claudius with a beautiful rendition of the oak crown.

Estimate: \$60,000-\$85,000

Starting Bid: \$50,000



Two Nero Aurei With Boscoreale Toning

23074 Nero (AD 54-68). AV aureus (19mm, 7.60 gm, 7h). Rome, AD 58-59. NERO · CAESAR · AVG · IMP ·, bare head of Nero right / PONTIF · MAX · TR · P · V · P · P ·, EX · SC in wreath. RIC 15. Calicó 424. Possessing a very prominent pigmentation of Boscoreale toning. NGC Choice VF 5/5 - 3/5.

In 1894 or 1895, excavators working on a Roman villa near the buried city of Pompeii unearthed an amazing treasure trove that included silver table vessels of incredible beauty and more than 1,000 gold aurei. The intense heat from the volcanic ash, lava and pyroclastic flows from the eruption of Vesuvius left nearly all of the gold coins with a distinctive reddish discoloration which has come to be known as "Boscoreale toning." Although it is known that the hoard consisted of coins from all the reigns up to and including AD 78, no formal records were made of the hoard before it was dispersed to local museums and coin collectors. Although it is impossible to tell for certain whether any particular coin was from the Boscoreale Hoard, the presence of deep reddish toning on an aureus dating to before the eruption is regarded as highly suggestive that the coin was from this hoard, or was found elsewhere in the vicinity of Pompeii or Herculaneum.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000

Starting Bid: \$2,000



23075 Nero (AD 54-68). AV aureus (18mm, 7.30 gm, 4h). Rome, ca. AD 64-65. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Nero right / IVPPITER CVSTOS, Jupiter seated left on throne, holding thunderbolt and scepter. RIC 52. Calicó 412. Attractive Boscoreale toning. NGC XF★ 5/5 - 5/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

Estimate: \$7,500-\$9,500

Starting Bid: \$6,000



PAX AVGVSTI: Peace Restored

23076 Vespasian (AD 69-79). Orichalcum sestertius (34mm, 26.13 gm, 7h). Rome, AD 71. IMP CAES VESPAS AVG P M TR P P P COS III, laureate head right / PAX AVGVSTI, Pax standing right, setting fire to arms; to left, column surmounted by Minerva, shield and lance against it; to right, lighted altar; S C in exergue. RIC 241. Very rare. Lovely dark green patina. Extremely Fine.

From The Dr. Patrick Tan Collection. Ex Gomez Collection (Gemini VII, 9 January 2011), lot 748.

By AD 71, the Roman Empire had experienced five straight years of warfare that had devastated the economy and threatened the very foundations of the state. Starting with the Jewish War (AD 66-70) and proceeding through successive civil wars in the Year of the Four Emperors (AD 68-69) and the Batavian Rebellion (AD 69-70), the entire populace had suffered from instability, privation and caprice. But by mid 71, the situation had stabilized and the Pax Romana could be said to reassert itself. Vespasian's new regime struck this superb sestertius that year, depicting Pax (Peace) setting fire to a pile of weapons and armor and clutching an olive branch, to advertise the cessation of hostilities and the hope that the Roman people could now enjoy a period of tranquility under Flavian rule.

Estimate: \$30,000-\$40,000

Starting Bid: \$15,000



Fine Style Domitian Portrait

23077 Domitian, as Caesar (AD 69-81). AV aureus (19mm, 7.28 gm, 7h). Rome, under Vespasian, ca. AD 76-77. CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS, laureate head of Domitian right / Cornucopia bound with diadem; COS - IIII across field. RIC 918. Calicó 817. NGC Choice XF★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style.

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Superb Trajan / Sol Aureus, Ex Huntington

23078 Trajan (AD 98-117). AV aureus (19mm, 7.24 gm, 7h). Rome, ca. AD 114-117. IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM AVG GERM DAC, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Trajan right / PARTHICO P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R, radiate and draped bust of Sol right. RIC 329. Calicó 1038. Woytek 572f3 (this coin). NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style.

Ex Huntington Collection (HSA 30096).

Marcus Ulpius Trajanus is widely hailed as one of the greatest of all Roman emperors. His 19-year reign was marked by military exploits that pushed the Roman Empire to its greatest extent, by judicious good government that extended a helping hand to the lowest classes of society, and by friendly relations with the Senate which healed the breach caused by Domitian's tyranny and set the tone for the next three reigns. Indeed, the perception of the second century AD as a second Roman Golden Age (after the reign of Augustus) owes a great deal to the personal qualities and foresight of Trajan himself. This stunning gold aureus, struck during Trajan's Parthian campaign in AD 116, depicts the emperor wearing the armor of a general. The reverse, depicting a fine bust Sol, celebrates the conquest of Parthia and infers that the "Eastern" god of the sun has plainly sided with the Romans in this conflict.

Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000

Starting Bid: \$18,000



Hadrian's Augustan Vision

23079 Hadrian (AD 117-138). AV aureus (20mm, 7.13 gm, 5h). Rome, AD 125-128. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Hadrian right / Hadrian on horseback right, raising right hand; COS III across field. RIC 186c. Calicó 1218a. Deeply struck from dies of refined style, with full "mint bloom." Brilliantly lustrous, and certainly among the finest known Hadrian aurei. NGC MS★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

Publius Aelius Hadrianus was born in AD 76, the son of a distinguished Spanish senator and related through his mother to the future Emperor Trajan, who took him into his household when Hadrian was nine years old. After Trajan's accession, Hadrian held a series of civilian posts, including a consulship in AD 108, and commanded legions during the Dacian and Parthian wars. Hadrian was not formally adopted until Trajan lay on his deathbed in August, AD 117; after succeeding to the throne, Hadrian abandoned many of Trajan's over-ambitious conquests and engaged in a policy of peace abroad and reform at home. He spent most of his 21-year reign traveling, visiting every province of the Roman Empire. Under his patronage, Roman art and sculpture reached its creative peak. Hadrian came to see himself as a "second Augustus," providing the empire with a new foundation as a vast commonwealth of nations under Rome's guiding hand. Midway through his reign, in AD 125, Hadrian's coinage underwent a thorough redesign to reflect this conception. His early militaristic portrait style, which depicted his entire upper bust either armored, draped or "heroically nude," was replaced by a much larger head of highly refined style; the obverse legend, which in Trajanic fashion had formerly provided all his names and titles, was simplified to HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. Reverse types and legends were also simplified, with many providing only providing the title COS III ("Thrice Consul"). This beautiful aureus, struck in high relief with a portrait of remarkable serenity, perfectly embodies Hadrian's Augustan vision. The style is thoroughly Hellenistic, idealistic, and highly reminiscent of coins of the original Augustus. The reverse type, showing Hadrian astride a horse setting off on one of his many journeys, proved highly influential and was copied by many future rulers.

Estimate: \$40,000-\$55,000

Starting Bid: \$20,000



23080 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (18mm, 7.15 gm, 5h). Rome, AD 138. IMP T AEL CAES HADRI ANTONINVS, bare head left / AVG PIVS P M TR P COS DES II, Pietas standing left, holding box of incense and sacrificing over altar. RIC 13d. Calicó 1472. Struck during the first year of Antoninus's reign. NGC XF 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style.

Ex Gorny & Mosch 180 (12 October 2009), lot 402.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000



Liberalitas Scene

23081 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (18mm, 7.40 gm, 6h). Rome, ca. AD 140-143. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III, laureate head of Antoninus Pius right / LIBERALITAS, Antoninus seated left on platform, extending right hand and holding scroll; to left, Liberalitas standing left, holding coin scoop and cornucopia; below, citizen with outstretched hands; in exergue, AVG III. RIC 75. Calicó 1562. Scarce. NGC Choice XF★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern. Ex J. P. Morgan Collection, no. 126.

Though famously frugal, Antoninus Pius was not above maintaining his popularity by regular cash disbursements to the Roman populace (*congiaria*), personified by the goddess Liberalitas, who is shown here helping the emperor to hand out coins to deserving citizens. A *congiarium* is recorded at the outset of his reign and at least two more occurred in the period AD 140-143, in which this aureus was struck. Tiberius is recorded to have given the first Imperial cash distribution, of 300 sesterces; Nero later upped the amount to 400, an amount which could have been given in the form of four gold aurei or 100 silver denarii.

Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Pleasing Faustina Senior Aureus

23082 Diva Faustina Senior, wife of Antoninus Pius (died AD 140/1). AV aureus (20mm, 7.13 gm, 6h). Rome, under Antoninus Pius, ca. AD 146-161. DIVA FAVSTINA, draped bust of Faustina right / AETERNITAS, Fortuna standing left, holding patera in right hand and rudder in left. RIC 349a (Pius). Calicó 1743. Well-centered on a large flan. NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style.

Ex Triton XIII (5 January 2010), lot 322; New York Sale XIV (10 January 2007), lot 306.

Annia Galeria Faustina was born into an aristocratic Roman senatorial family of Spanish descent; her maternal uncle was the Emperor Hadrian. In about AD 115, she married Titus Fulvius Antoninus, a respected Senator, and through her connections he became a close advisor to Hadrian, leading to his selection as Hadrian's heir in AD 138. Antoninus succeeded to the throne later that year and Faustina was acclaimed as Augusta, or Empress. Antoninus honored her extensively on the coinage and her vivacity, fashion sense and compassion for the poor made her very popular. Her distinctive hairstyle, with a tight coil adopt her head, became popular among women throughout the Empire. The couple had four children, two sons and two daughters; both male children died in infancy, but the daughters lived to adulthood and one, Faustina the Younger, married Marcus Aurelius and became Augusta herself. Only two years into Antoninus' reign, Faustina died of an unknown illness. The grief-stricken Antoninus secured her deification and issued an immense coinage in her name, the largest for any Roman woman to that point. This attractive aureus falls into the posthumous series.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000



Aurelius: Portrait of a Young Caesar

23083 Marcus Aurelius, as Caesar (AD 139-161). AV aureus (18mm, 7.33 gm, 7h). Rome, under Antoninus Pius, ca. AD 159-160. AVRELIVS CAES AVG P II F, bare head of Marcus Aurelius right, with slight drapery on both shoulders / TR POT XIII COS II, Mars advancing right, holding spear and trophy. RIC 481b. Calicó 1973. NGC MS 5/5 - 5/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

Originally given the name Marcus Annius Verus, the future Marcus Aurelius was born in AD 121 into a patrician family of Spanish origin. A solemn and dutiful youth, Marcus was noticed by the Emperor Hadrian, who nicknamed him "Verissimus," or "most truthful one," an accurate reflection of his character. In AD 138, as Hadrian's terminal illness worsened, he formally adopted a solid, reliable senator, T. Aurelius Fulvius Boionius Antoninus, as his intended successor. Antoninus in turn adopted the 17-year-old Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, the son of Aelius Caesar; it is widely assumed Hadrian induced Antoninus to make these adoptions and thus secure the succession for another generation. Some historians have even concluded that the 52-year-old Antoninus was intended merely as a "placeholder" until the young Aurelius could come of age. At any rate, Antoninus succeeded smoothly to the throne in July, AD 138 and raised Marcus to the rank of Caesar in AD 139. The young man took an increasingly important role in his adoptive father's government for the next 22 years. This aureus records Marcus's 14th year with the Tribunician power (AD 159-160) and shows him as a handsome man in his mid 30s, with a head of loose curls and a fashionable "philosopher's beard." However, the reverse image of Mars striding off to war points to one shortcoming of his long apprenticeship in government: Antoninus failed to provide Marcus with an army posting that would have gained him much-needed military experience. Although Antoninus' reign was almost entirely peaceful, the gathering storm clouds portended future troubles of a type for which Marcus had no training.

Estimate: \$18,000-\$24,000

Starting Bid: \$15,000



Exquisite Aureus of Faustina as Princess

23084 Faustina Junior, wife of Marcus Aurelius (Augusta, AD 149-175/6). AV aureus (20mm, 7.28 gm, 5h). Rome, AD 149-152. FAVSTINAE AVG PII AVG FIL, draped bust of the young Faustina right with hair waved and rolled into double bun coiled at back, wound through with band of pearls and held in place with hair band / V-E-NVS, Venus standing facing, head left, holding apple in right hand and rudder in left, around which dolphin entwined. RIC 517c. Calicó 2097. Fully lustrous and struck from dies of exquisite style. NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style

Ex Roma IV (London, 30 September 2012), lot 563.

Faustina is here presented as a young princess, having just been named Augusta (Empress) by the Senate as an homage her father, Antoninus Pius. In this role she replaced her mother, Faustina Senior, who had died in AD 141. She was about 20 at the time of her elevation and had been married to Marcus Aurelius Caesar, the heir apparent, for four years. The die engraver, an artist of exceptional talent, has captured her in the full bloom of her youth and beauty, with an elegant hairstyle that would be closely copied 15 centuries later by the ladies of the Napoleonic court. The reverse figure of Venus is also beautifully modeled, with her voluptuous curves quite evident beneath her voluminous stola; the dainty manner in which she holds the apple also shows the engraver's eye for telling detail.

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Unrecorded Faustina Variety

23085 Faustina Junior, wife of Marcus Aurelius (Augusta, AD 147-175). AV aureus (19mm, 7.22 gm, 12h). Rome, under Antoninus Pius, ca. AD 138-161. FAVSTINA AVG P II AVG FIL, draped bust of Faustina right, wearing stephane / V-E-NVS, Venus standing left, holding apple and rudder; dolphin entwined around rudder. RIC (Aurelius) 515 variant (bust type). Calicó 2097 variant (same). Apparently an unrecorded variant and apparently extremely rare. NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

There are several bust types used on aurei of Faustina Junior. Mattingly and Sydenham, in *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, classify four varieties. The standard bust type is a draped bust right with head bare. The three variants of this are with bust left, with a band of pearls in Faustina's hair, and with her wearing a stephane. Of these, the latter is certainly the rarest. To further complicate matters, there are three varieties in RIC of this reverse type paired with this obverse legend: one with the rudder set on a dove (RIC 515), one without the dove (RIC 516) and one with a dolphin entwined around the rudder (RIC 517). As there is clearly something at the base of the prow, the current specimen is either an example of RIC 515 or RIC 517. One would want to lean towards the latter number, as it is the only one listed with a sub-variety of the bust type with Faustina wearing a stephane (517b). Nonetheless, looking through examples in Calicó (2094 through 2097d), other auctions, as well as the preceding lot in this auction, it would seem that the dolphin is usually engraved somewhat more prominently. Therefore, we tentatively assign it an RIC number of 515 and note that the bust type is unlisted. However, this type still remains completely unlisted in Calicó's corpus, as he does not have a single example with this bust type paired with this reverse type (he does not include an example of RIC 517b, for whatever reason). Indeed, an examination of recent auctions reveals that not a single example of the VENVS reverse with stephane bust obverse has come to market in at least a decade (including any of RIC 517b; the two that have been attributed to that RIC number (NAC 72, lot 666 and M&M Basel 95, lot 146) were misattributed to 517b when they are in fact 517c). Therefore, it would seem that the present specimen is a completely unlisted variety of an already rare type.

Estimate: \$9,000-\$12,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500



One of Two Known

23086 Faustina Junior, wife of Marcus Aurelius (Augusta, AD 147-175). AV aureus (21mm, 7.27 gm, 12h). Rome, under Antoninus Pius, ca. AD 161-176. FAVSTINA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Faustina right. VENVS FELIX, Venus seated left on throne, holding the Three Graces in right hand and scepter in left. RIC (Aurelius) 732. Calicó 2099. Extremely rare; one of two known. Scrape on reverse, otherwise Extremely Fine.

Ex Hess-Divo 308 (24 October 2007), lot 218.

There seem to be only two examples of this type known; the Calicó plate coin, which was sold in NAC 49 and then again in NAC 52, and then the current coin. The Calicó coin, while lacking the scrape, is certainly far more circulated and does not have nearly the same amount of detail on the devices as the present specimen.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000

Starting Bid: \$2,000



23087 Faustina Junior, wife of Marcus Aurelius (Augusta, AD 147-175). AV aureus (18mm, 7.21 gm, 5h). Rome, under Antoninus Pius, ca. AD 154-157. FAVSTINA AVGVSTA, draped bust left, wearing hair in a bun / AVGVSTI PII FIL, Diana, draped, standing left, holding arrow in right hand and bow in left. RIC 494b (Pius). Calicó 2039. Scarce, especially with left-facing bust. NGC VF 5/5 - 3/5.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Splendid Aureus of Lucilla

23088 Lucilla, wife of Lucius Verus (Augusta, AD 164-182/3). AV aureus (20mm, 7.31 gm, 11h). Rome, ca. AD 164-169. LVCILLA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Lucilla right / PVDICITIA, Pudicitia, veiled, standing left, drawing back veil with right hand and resting left at her side. RIC (Aurelius) 779. Calicó 2216 (same obverse die). Very rare. NGC Choice MS★ 5/5 - 5/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern. Ex Numismatic Fine Arts X (17 September 1981), lot 360.

The second of six daughters born to Marcus Aurelius and Faustina Junior, Lucilla grew up as an imperial princess, with the strange mix of power and helplessness such a position entailed in ancient Rome. In AD 161, at the age of 12, she was betrothed to Lucius Verus, who was her father's adoptive brother and co-emperor. The marriage took place three years later in Ephesus, while Lucius was on campaign against the Parthians in the East. The marriage endured until his sudden death to a stroke in AD 169. Much against her wishes, her father then married her to a distinguished elderly senator, Tiberius Claudius Pompeianus. Although her husband was one of the most powerful men in government, Lucilla was no longer Augusta, or empress, a situation she found increasingly intolerable. The death of Marcus and the accession of her brother Commodus in AD 180 made matters worse, since she frequently quarreled with him and envied his wife, Crispina, who now held the title of Augusta. In AD 182, she entered into a plot with one of her lovers to do away with Commodus. But the assassin hesitated after drawing the knife and was wrestled to the ground before he could strike. When Lucilla's role in the plot was exposed, she was arrested and exiled to the island of Capri, with her sister-in-law Crispina to keep her company. Her death, either by starvation or execution, came shortly thereafter.

Although sympathetically portrayed by beautiful actresses in the movies *Fall of the Roman Empire* and *Gladiator*, the real-life Lucilla seems not to have been such an admirable character. She was, however, quite beautiful, as the portrait on this exquisite aureus reveals. The reverse depicts Pudicitia, a personification of demure modesty, perhaps expressing her father's wishes rather than the reality of her character.

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$12,000



23089 Lucilla, wife of Lucius Verus (died AD 182/3). AV aureus (21mm, 7.10 gm, 1h). Rome, AD 164-169. LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F, draped bust of Lucilla right, hair arranged in parallel plaits and tied wrapped in double chignon / V-E-NVS Venus standing left, holding apple in right hand and scepter in left. RIC (Marcus Aurelius) 783. BMC (Marcus Aurelius) 320. Calicó 2218 (same dies). Cohen 69. A few minute scratches in obverse fields, otherwise attractive and lustrous. NGC AU 5/5 - 2/5, light scratches, edge smoothed.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$18,000

Starting Bid: \$9,000



Rare Early Commodus Aureus

23090 Commodus (AD 166-177). AV aureus (19mm, 7.20 gm, 5h). Rome, under Marcus Aurelius, AD 177. IMP L AVREL COMMODVS AVG GERM SARM, laureate and draped bust of Commodus right / TR P II COS P P, two captives seated left and right at foot on trophy of arms; in exergue, DE SARM. RIC (Aurelius) 634. Calicó 2239 (this coin). Mazzini 98 (this coin). Biaggi 985 (this coin). Very rare; the only example that has been offered publicly in at least a decade. NGC XF 5/5 - 3/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern. Ex Biaggi Collection (Numismatic Ars Classica 49, 21 October 2008), lot 291; supposedly privately purchased in 1958.

Son of the greatly revered Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-180), Commodus was the first emperor born "in the purple" in AD 161. A Caesar from birth, Commodus was made co-Augustus by his father in AD 177. This aureus, which records a victory over the Sarmatian tribes, was struck shortly after the elevation of Commodus. The following years saw further strenuous campaigns against the Sarmatians and Marcomanni, with the intention of creating two new Roman provinces north of the Danube. However, worn out by his exertions, Marcus died on 17 March AD 180, after commending the assembled legions to Commodus as his successor. Freed of his dutiful father's control, Commodus immediately cut a deal with the Germans and abandoned all further plans of military conquest.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$14,000

Starting Bid: \$9,000



Rarity, Brilliance, Beauty Combined

23091 Commodus (AD 177-192). AV aureus (20mm, 7.22 gm, 5h). Rome, ca. AD 183-184. M COMMODVS ANTON AVG PIVS, laureate and bearded head of Commodus right / P M TR P VIII IMP VI COS IIII P P, Jupiter standing left, holding scepter and thunderbolt; at feet to left, eagle. RIC 70 var. (bust type). Calicó 2299 var. (same). Extremely rare. Well-centered and lustrous. NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 5/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

Once again, the Lexington Collection has yielded a stunning rarity. This aureus of Commodus is a variety of RIC 70 and Calicó 2299; both of those types have an obverse bust type of Commodus laureate and cuirassed right, as opposed to this example, which is just laureate head right. What is interesting, however, is the relative rarity of these pieces. RIC lists that type as "Scarce" while Calicó calls it "Scarce 5," meaning it doesn't even register as "rare" in his reckoning. However, an examination of auction records reveals only a singular example of this type on the open market in the last ten to fifteen years; the Biaggi specimen, which sold in NAC 49 (21 October 2008), lot 295 and was subsequently resold in Gerhard Hirsch 263 (24 September 2009), lot 2811. That coin also happens to be the piece chosen by Calicó to illustrate the type in *The Roman Aurei*, which apparently was the nicest example he could find for that type, despite the fact that it is graded a solid Very Fine. The one other example of the type that we could locate is in the British Museum (BM-CRE 116; pl. 94, 1). So despite the suggestions of Mattingly/Sydenham and Calicó to the contrary, it would seem that this type is actually quite rare, if not extremely so. Further adding to its rarity is the fact that the example from the Lexington Collection is an unpublished variety of what is already a very rare type. Above all is the stunning quality of this coin. Graded a superlative Choice MS by NGC, this coin possesses brilliant luster and a refined portrait in extreme high relief, making it a miniature masterpiece of Roman art.

Estimate: \$25,000-\$30,000

Starting Bid: \$12,500



PACATOR ORBIS: Severus Pacifies the World

23092 Septimius Severus (AD 193-211). AV aureus (20mm, 6.89 gm, 6h). Rome, ca. AD 202-210. SEVERVS PIVS AVG, laureate head of Septimius Severus right / PACATOR ORBIS, radiate and draped bust of Sol right. RIC 282. Calicó 2487a (same reverse die; "small head of Sol" variety). Rare. A few barely noticeable scattered surface marks, but otherwise well-centered and overall a very attractive Good Extremely Fine.

Following the assassination of Commodus in AD 192, the Roman Empire was thrown in to civil war resulting in the Year of the Five Emperors. Out of this chaos emerged Septimius Severus, a provincial soldier who fought his way to the highest office in the empire. His reign ushered in a time of peace and restoration of the empire after the tumultuous rule of Commodus.

The present coin, however, does not seem to directly commemorate Severus's rise to power in AD 193 but, rather, the pacification of the provinces a decade in to his reign. Calicó dates this issue to sometime between AD 202 and 210, when Severus was campaigning in North Africa and Britain. The reverse legend "PACATOR ORBIS" translates roughly to "Pacifier of the World," a clear reference to his military pursuits on the fringes of the Roman Empire.

There have been six examples of this type on the market in the last decade that have ranged in price from \$2,650 (for a Very Fine ex-jewelry example in CNG E-Auction 95, 4 August 2004, lot 151) to 60,000 CHF (about \$62,000) for the Calicó plate coin that was also from the Jameson and Biaggi collections (NAC 72, 16 May 2013, lot 678). This example, fresh to the market after being held privately for several decades, certainly ranks among the best of these six. Aside from a few scattered circulation marks on the obverse that are only noticeable under magnification, there are absolutely no detriments to this piece. Both the advanced specialist and novice collector can surely appreciate the rarity and beauty of this piece, and we expect the bidding to reflect that.

Estimate: \$50,000-\$60,000

Starting Bid: \$25,000



Mirror-Like Fields

23093 Severus Alexander (AD 222-235). AV aureus (19mm, 5.80 gm, 7h). Rome, AD 230. IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG, laureate head of Alexander right, slight drapery on left shoulder / P M TR P VIII COS III P P, Romulus, radiate, walking right, carrying spear and trophy. RIC 103. Calicó 3121 (same dies). Deeply struck and lustrous, with mirror-like fields. NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style.

The first eight years of Severus Alexander's reign were mercifully free of serious external threats. In AD 230, however, the new Sasanian king of Persia, Ardashir I, staged a major invasion of Rome's eastern provinces, besieging the important border city of Nisibis and raiding as far as Cappadocia. Peaceful by nature and with no military training, Alexander was ill-equipped to deal with the situation. His mother Julia Mamaea, the real ruler of the state, made peace offers to the Sasanians, which were haughtily rebuffed. Alexander was thus compelled to mount an expedition to the east. The martial tone of this beautiful aureus, struck in 230, is likely part of the propaganda build-up to war.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000



Superb Gordian I Denarius

23094 Gordian I Africanus (AD 238). AR denarius (20mm, 3.21 gm, 11h). Rome, March-April, AD 238. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / ROMAE AETERNAE, Roma seated left on shield, holding Victory and leaning on scepter. RIC 4. RSC 8. Rare, with an outstanding portrait. NGC Choice XF★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

An enduring mystery is the excellent quality of the Roman coinage of Gordian I and II, whose reign totaled 21 days, during which neither emperor left North Africa. Despite their brief production run, coins of Gordian I and II are notable for their fine portraiture and careful quality control. Both portraits are distinctive, carefully engraved, and clearly modeled on the actual rulers. There seems to have been no "interim phase" during which the imperial portrait was simply a modified version of the predecessor (as with Trajan and Maximinus I, both of whom were absent from Rome when raised to the purple). Two possibilities suggest themselves: (1) The "spontaneous" revolt of the Gordians in Africa had actually been carefully planned in advance, with coin dies prepared in secret from busts provided to the mint workers by their backers in the Senate; (2) the production of coins for Gordian I and II extended well beyond their brief reign, perhaps running concurrently with the coinage of Balbinus, Pupienus and Gordian III as Caesar, allowing time for proper effigies of the deceased rulers to be provided to the mint.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Brilliant, Beautiful Gordian III Aureus

23095 Gordian III (AD 238-244). AV aureus (20mm, 5.43 gm, 6h). Rome, ca. AD 241-243. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / AETERNITATI AVG, Sol, radiate, standing facing, head left, raising right hand and holding globe in left. RIC 97. Calicó 3186a. Scarce, lustrous, and superb. Seldom seen in this high grade! NGC MS★ 5/5 - 5/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

This attractive gold aureus illustrates the monetary crisis about to engulf the Roman Empire. It's weight of 5.43 grams is only 3/4 the weight of aurei issued during the Severan era, and points to the shortage of precious metals caused by a worsening spiral of inflation and debasement. Silver was also in short supply, which caused the venerable silver denarius to be driven out of circulation by its inflationary cousin, the antoninianus. Portraiture and overall workmanship were still of a high standard, however, and the youth and innocence of Gordian are quite evident in his obverse image.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$14,000

Starting Bid: \$7,000



23096 Diocletian (AD 284-305). AV aureus (20mm, 5.44 gm, 6h). Antioch, AD 290-292. DIOCLETIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Diocletian right / CONSVL IIII P P PROCOS, Diocletian standing left, laureate, togate and holding globe in right hand, mark of value Σ (reverted) in right field, SMA in exergue. RIC 307. Calicó 4436 (R3). Very rare! A few minor surface marks, otherwise well struck and pleasing. NGC XF 5/5 - 3/5, hairlines.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,500

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Second Known Specimen?

23097 Maximinus II Daza, as Caesar (AD 305-308). AV aureus (21mm, 5.11 gm, 6h). Aquileia, AD 305-306. MAXIMINVS NOB CAES, laureate head of Maximinus II right / CONCORDIA CAESS NOSTR, Concordia seated left, holding patera in right hand and double cornucopiae cradled in left arm, A Q in exergue. RIC —. Cohen —. Calicó 5002a (R5). Pauluchi 132. Extremely rare, perhaps only the second known example! Flan crack, minor edge marks, otherwise Choice About Uncirculated.

Maximinus II Daza ("the Dacian"), nephew of Galerius, was serving in the imperial bodyguard in AD 305 when his uncle plucked him from obscurity and elevated him to the rank of Caesar in the Second Tetrarchy. Once established in power in his territories of Egypt and Syria, Daza seems not to have impressed his uncle greatly, for he was passed over for promotion twice in the chaotic years AD 306-309. In 310, he took matters into his own hands by having his troops proclaim him Augustus, setting him against four other Augusti (Galerius, Licinius, Constantine and the rebel Maxentius) and making a shambles of Diocletian's carefully constructed tetrarchic system. After Galerius' death in 311, Daza cast himself in his uncle's mold as the defender of paganism and a persecutor of Christianity, placing him in opposition to Constantine and Licinius, who favored religious toleration. After Constantine crushed Maxentius in 312, Daza attempted to do the same to Licinius, invading Thrace the following year with a sizeable force of 70,000. But his long forced marches exhausted his troops and the outnumbered army of Licinius won a resounding victory at the Battle of Tzirallum in AD 313. Daza fled the field dressed as a slave, but soon died either of disease or by his own hand. His rule had been harsh and his subjects welcomed Licinius as a liberator. Christians in particular reviled Daza as the last great Roman persecutor.

This extremely rare aureus, probably issued to mark the elevation of Maximinus II as Caesar, was struck at the Italian mint of Aquileia. Until recently, only a single specimen was known to exist, the example plated in Calicó (vol. II, p. 839, 5002a). This example shares the same reverse die but a different obverse die, which displays evidence of a die crack that probably resulted in the die being discarded shortly after this specimen was struck.

Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



'Heroic' Crispus Solidus

23098 Crispus Caesar (AD 316-326). AV solidus (19mm, 4.32 gm, 12h). Aquileia, AD 319. FL IVL CRI – SPVS NOB C, laureate nude "heroic" bust of Crispus left, seen from back, holding spear with barbed point pointing forward and shield on left shoulder / PRINCIPI•I-VVENTVTIS, Crispus, in cuirass and paludamentum, standing right, holding globe in left hand and transverse spear in right; A Q in exergue. RIC 29 variant (obverse legend); cf. RIC VII pl. 11, 35 (same obverse die, different reverse type). Cohen 90 variant (same). Depeyrot 11/3. Extremely rare, likely one of only two known specimens. A coin of exceptional beauty, with a superb heroic portrait of this promising young Caesar. NGC AU★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

The eldest son of Constantine I, Flavius Julius Crispus inherited his father's charisma and military prowess, but fell victim to court intrigue before coming into his full inheritance. He was born circa AD 295-305 as the only child of Constantine's liaison with one Minervina, probably his common-law wife. After his father became Caesar, Crispus could only watch as his mother was set aside (or perhaps she had died earlier) so Constantine could marry Fausta, daughter of Maximian. In late AD 316, Constantine raised Crispus to the rank of Caesar and began grooming him for the succession. In the early 320s he oversaw campaigns against the Franks and Alemanni and he further distinguished himself as his father's naval commander against Licinius in 324. Crispus was heaped with honors and seemed fully secure as Constantine's primary heir. In AD 326, he traveled to Italy to celebrate his father's 20th anniversary of rule (vicennalia). There, he apparently ran afoul of a plot hatched by his stepmother Fausta, who wanted to advance her own three sons in the succession arrangements. The nature of the plot remains obscure, but in the summer of AD 326, Crispus was abruptly arrested in the town of Pola, charged with some unspecified treasonous offense, and beheaded. Soon thereafter, Constantine ordered Fausta's execution by having her smothered in her steam bath. He supposedly later ordered a golden statue of Crispus erected and dedicated "to the son I unjustly condemned." The events of AD 326 so embittered Constantine that he never returned to Italy, and they may have played a role in his decision to move the imperial capital to Byzantium, soon renamed Constantinople.

This beautiful gold solidus depicts Crispus as a young hero, with his nude, muscular physique shown in the act of setting off for war, shield and spear at the ready. The artistry fully reflects the return to old Hellenistic styles in coinage evident in the Constantinian era. The combination of obverse and reverse type is unrecorded in RIC (although another coin struck from the same obverse die, but a different reverse is shown on RIC VII pl. 11, 36) and is extremely rare, with only two surviving specimens.

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000





Galla Placidia, True Imperial Heir

23099 Galla Placidia, wife of Constantius III, mother of Valentinian III (Augusta, AD 421-450). AV solidus (21mm, 4.38 gm, 7h). Ravenna, ca. AD 426-430. D N GALLA PLA-CIDIA P F AVG, pearl-diademed and draped bust of Galla Placidia right, wearing necklace and being crowned by *Manus Dei* above; chi-rho on shoulder / VOT XX MVLT XXX, Victory standing left, supporting long jeweled cross; in upper field, star; R-V across field, COMOB in exergue. RIC 2012. Depeyrot 13/2. Very rare. NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern. Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 40 (16 May 2007), lot 888.

The daughter of Theodosius I the Great, Galla Placidia was born in AD 392 and proved to be a much more formidable character than her weakling brothers, Honorius and Arcadius. As such she could be viewed as the true heir to Theodosius and the backbone that held a crumbling Empire together for the better part of a century. Following the siege of Rome in 408-410, she was captured and held hostage by Visigoths. Whether by coercion or choice, she wed Ataulf, son and successor of King Alaric. Perhaps she hoped the wedding would spur a *modus vivendi* between Roman and Barbarian, but if so her hopes were dashed by the murder of Ataulf in AD 416. A swap of hostages returned her to the Western Roman court. In AD 417, Honorius married her off to the great general Constantius III, later briefly co-Emperor of the West. Although the union was not a happy one, it did produce a son and daughter. After the death of Constantius in AD 421, Honorius began to show a strange, incestuous attraction to his sister and she fled to the East Roman court of Theodosius II. When Honorius died in AD 423 and the Western throne was usurped by Johannes, Placidia returned with a sizeable army to depose the usurper in favor of her five-year-old son, who was duly installed as Valentinian III. She remained in Italy, ruling the Western Empire as regent until her son came of age, and played a major role in political and religious affairs until her death in AD 450. Her mausoleum in Ravenna is a masterpiece of early Medieval architecture and is a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$16,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Outstanding Anthemius Solidus, Ex Fox Collection

23100 Anthemius (AD 467-472). AV solidus (21mm, 4.42 gm, 6h). 'Court style.' Rome, AD 468. D N ANTHE-MIVS P F AVG, pearl-dia-demed, helmeted, and cuirassed bust of Anthemius facing, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman riding right / SALVS R-EIP-VBLICAE, Anthemius and Leo standing facing, in military dress, each holding spear and holding a globus cruciger between them; Christogram in central field; CORMOB in exergue. RIC 2823. Depeyrot 61/1. Very rare. NGC MS★ 5/5 - 4/5.

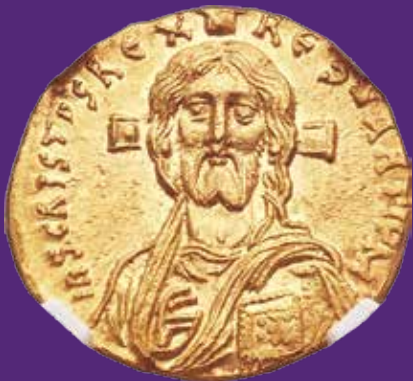
From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern. Ex James Fox Collection (Classical Numismatic Group/Numismatica Ars Classica 40, 4 December 1996), lot 1833.

The short, troubled reign of Procopius Anthemius represents the Roman world's last chance at unity in the face of the disasters that would shortly overwhelm its western half. Born into a distinguished and wealthy Constantinopolitan family, Anthemius was highly regarded as a general and magistrate, and had been considered a prime candidate for the East Roman throne when his father-in-law, the emperor Marcian, died in AD 457. Instead, Leo I got the job, but Anthemius took the setback in stride and won a series of military victories over the Goths and Huns on Leo's behalf. In the mid AD 460s, Vandal raids on Greece convinced Leo that he needed to cooperate with the West Roman regime headed by the half-barbarian generalissimo Ricimer. In AD 467, with Ricimer's approval, Leo appointed Anthemius to the vacant western throne. Anthemius reached Rome on April 12 and was duly hailed as Augustus by the Senate, but many Italians viewed him as a Greek interloper and this colored his relations with the locals from the outset. In AD 468, a massive joint naval expedition against the Vandals in North Africa came to grief, badly undermining Anthemius' position. Visigothic gains in Gaul further eroded his popularity over the next few years and caused a dangerous rift to develop between Anthemius, who ruled from Rome, and Ricimer, based in Milan. Leo tried to mediate by sending a highborn envoy named Olybrius to Italy in the spring of AD 472, but Ricimer decided Olybrius would prove a more pliable puppet emperor and marched against Rome to depose Anthemius. Rome underwent a three-month siege and finally fell to a determined attack on the Pons Aelius. Anthemius donned the garb of a beggar and tried to escape, but was identified, captured and beheaded, probably on July 11, AD 472. Olybrius replaced him but survived only a few months before dying of dropsy. The brief, disastrous civil war made a final split with the East inevitable and sealed the doom of West Roman Empire. The gold coinage of Anthemius reflects his origins by following the convention for frontal portraiture found on East Roman and later Byzantine coins. The reverse of this incredible Rome-mint gold solidus celebrates the supposed unity of East and West empires by showing Anthemius and Leo together supporting a long cross, on which rests, according to the legend, the "Health of the Republic."

Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000





Spectacular First Coin Portrait of Christ

23101 Justinian II, first reign (AD 685-695). AV solidus (20mm, 4.43 gm, 6h). Constantinople, 5th officina, AD 692-695. IHS CRISTVS REX RE C NANTIHM, facing half-length bust of Christ Pantocrator, raising right hand in gesture of benediction, book of Gospels cradled in left arm, cross behind / D IYSTINI-AN-QS SERQ CHRISTI, full-length figure of Justinian standing facing, dressed in loros, holding cross potent on steps in right hand and akakia in left; $\text{E} // \text{CONO-P}$ in exergue. Sear 1248. DOC 7e. MIB 8. A simply stunning example, with a beautifully modeled, iconic image of Christ Pantocrator in the finest style. Perfect strike, lustrous surfaces, and full legends. NGC Gem MS 5/5 - 5/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

The portrait of Christ on the obverse of this solidus is the first numismatic representation of Jesus, and immediately followed the ruling of the Trullan Synod of AD 692 that Christ could be depicted in human form. Justinian II was ostentatiously devout and placing the divine image on his coinage was a reflection of this. The appearance of Christ on the Byzantine coinage also may have spurred the Caliph 'Abd al-Malik to decree that no images offensive to the Muslim faith should appear on coins struck or used by the Arabs, an edict of AH 74 / AD 693. This first numismatic portrait of Christ is remarkably naturalistic and lifelike, and was likely based on the mosaic image of Christ in the apse of the Great Palace of Constantinople, which was itself influenced by Hellenistic depictions of Zeus. The divine image later became an archetype as Christ Pantocrator, or "ruler of the universe." The obverse die of this solidus, in particular, shows a delicacy and refinement not seen on the other known dies. Of particular note is Christ's forked beard and wavy hair, both masterfully rendered.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$11,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000



23102 Justinian II, first reign (AD 685-695). AV solidus (20mm, 4.32 gm, 7h). Constantinople, 2nd officina, AD 692-695. $\text{I}\eta\text{S CRIST DS REX RE}\epsilon\text{NANTI}\mu\text{M}$, facing half-length bust of Christ Pantocrator, raising right hand in gesture of benediction, book of Gospels cradled in left arm, cross behind / $\text{D I}\psi\text{STINI-AN-}\psi\text{S SER}\psi\text{ CHRISTI}$, full-length figure of Justinian standing facing, dressed in loros, holding cross potent on steps in right hand and akakia in left; B//CONOP in exergue. Sear 1248. DOC 7b. MIB 8. NGC Choice AU 4/5 - 4/5, clipped.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,500

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Gem MS Second Reign Solidus

23103 Justinian II, second reign (AD 705-711), with Tiberius. AV solidus (20mm, 4.40 gm, 6h). Constantinople, AD 708-711. $\partial\text{N I}\eta\text{S ChS REX RE}\epsilon\text{NANTI}\mu\text{M}$, facing bust of Christ, with short beard and tight, curly hair, wearing pallium and colobium, raising right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in left arm, cross behind head / $\partial\text{N I}\psi\text{STINIAN}\psi\text{S ET TIBERII}\psi\text{S P P A}$, crowned and draped facing busts of Justinian II, wearing short beard, and Tiberius, much smaller, each wearing chlamys and holding long cross potent between them. Sear 1414. DOC 2a. MIB 2a. Perfect, deep strike, with crisp detail and mirror-like fields. Undoubtedly among the finest known for this remarkable type! NGC Gem MS 5/5 - 5/5.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

After a decade spent in exile, Justinian II regained the East Roman throne with Bulgarian help in AD 705 and immediately resumed his innovative coinage featuring an obverse portrait of Christ. The new sacred image, however, was distinctly different from the "classic" Christ of Justinian's first reign. Jesus is shown in a seemingly more youthful guise, with a head of tight, curly hair and a close-cropped beard, in place of the long tresses and medium-length beard on coins of the first reign. Various theories have been put forth to explain this abrupt change in iconography, but it remains mysterious. At any rate young, curly headed Christ proved a short-lived depiction. It would not be until the end of the iconoclastic era in the late 9th century AD that Christ would again be depicted on Byzantine coins, and the image would revert to the more traditional long-haired visage of Justinian II's first reign.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



'Young Christ' Portrayed

23104 Justinian II, second reign (AD 705-711), with Tiberius. AV solidus (20mm, 4.39 gm, 6h). Constantinople, AD 708-711. ΘN I η S ChS REX REGNANTI η M, facing bust of Christ, with short beard and tight, curly hair, wearing pallium and colobium, raising right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in left arm, cross behind head / ΘN I η STINIAN- η S ET TIB ϵ RI η S P P A, crowned half-length facing busts of Justinian II (on left), and Tiberius, each wearing chlamys pinned at right shoulder and holding between them cross potent on two steps. Sear 1414. DO 2a. MIB 2a. Well centered and sharply struck. Matte surfaces overall. Noted as lightly clipped (although at 4.39 grams the piece is well within the normal weight range for this type). NGC MS 5/5 - 3/5, clipped

Estimate: \$3,000-\$4,000

Starting Bid: \$1,500

ALBANIA



Boldly Designed Albanian Pattern in Gold

23105 Zog I gold Prova 100 Franga Ari 1926-R MS64 NGC, Rome mint, KM-Pr14, Pagani-783 (RRR). A lovely example of this pattern rarity with vivid mint bloom throughout the fields and atop the sharply rendered design. Seemingly very choice for the assigned grade with the majority of lines visible upon initial inspection proving to be from the die preparation process, and therefore as made.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000

Highly Coveted Gold Prova of Zog I

23106 Zog I gold Prova 100 Franga Ari 1937-R PR62 NGC, Rome mint, KM-Pr50, Pagani-793 (RRRR). Tone-free and fully reflective atop the surfaces with no abrasive contact marks on either side, but instead only light hairlines that mostly confine themselves to the fields. An important pattern issue struck for the 25th anniversary of independence and long considered one of the major rarities of 20th century Albanian coinage with a reported mintage of only 50 pieces.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$12,000

Starting Bid: \$9,000

ANNAM



Extraordinary Tu Duc Poem Piece

23107 Tu Duc gold 1 Lang (10 Tien) ND (1848-83) AU55 NGC, Fr-32, Sch-403, KM559. Obv. Square holed center with sun, moon, five planets, and clouds above, three mountains, three trees, and sea below, eight characters, four on each side reading, "Thong Buu Van The Vinh Lai." Rev. Twenty characters, "Kuyet Hong Thien Nien Hoa Dang Lu Van The Truyen Thu Huan Chuong Huu Duc So Bao Gia Duy Hien," meaning "Jade and Cinnabar at the end of a thousand years have been made into pure gold, in order to reward merit and remember virtue, as nothing is more precious than recognition of wisdom." This is called the "Poem Piece," from the poetic refrain on the reverse. A superb example of this exceedingly rare type. The strike is crude, as are all Annamese coins of this era, but it is nicer than most, with no significant flaws and nicely formed devices. Only the second example of this type we have seen and, by far, the finest.

Estimate: \$45,000-\$55,000

Starting Bid: \$22,000

ARGENTINA



Eye-Catching Julius Popper 5 Gramos

23108 Tierra del Fuego. Popper gold Token 5 Gramos 1889 MS64 NGC, Buenos Aires mint, KM-Tn8 (incorrectly attributed by NGC). Choice Brilliant Uncirculated and well struck as usual, a most attractive specimen of this rare issue. While not as charming or rare as the crude local issues struck at Tierra del Fuego (see Morton and Eden 3/2013, lot 2 for a nice specimen of the crude 1 Gramo, ex. Huntington), the issues struck at Buenos Aires by adventurer Julius Popper are naturally of much better workmanship, and as such, are heavily sought when in high grade. Of the two denominations, the 5 Gramos is by far the scarcest, and rare in its own right. The present specimen is among the finest seen in the past years.

Estimate: \$6,500-\$7,500

Starting Bid: \$6,500

AUSTRALIA



Rarely Available Proof George V Halfpenny

23109 George V Proof 1/2 Penny 1935 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS, Melbourne mint, KM22. Mintage: 100. Australian Proofs from this period are widely recognized rarities and the 1935 date is no exception to that rule. As such, any offering is met with great anticipation as their appearance at public auction is only occasional. A beautiful and unique Proof, the present piece holds an unusual mixture of color, with alternating pockets of original red and iridescent multicolored patina painting the surfaces. Deeper inspection with a loupe reveals a decidedly high-end coin for the grade with no evident mishandling and gloss fields that result from significant die polish lines (as made). An exacting strike completes the appeal. All in all, a coin with special character, rare in its format and unique in its presentation - a true specialist's delight!

Estimate: \$18,000-\$22,000

Starting Bid: \$9,000

AUSTRIA



Outstanding Commemorative 2 Taler of Franz Joseph I Likely the Finest Extant

23110 Franz Joseph I 2 Taler 1857-A MS66 NGC, Vienna mint, KM2246.2 (incorrectly attributed on NGC holder). Mintage: 1,644. One-year type with laureate wreath tips pointing between AI of KAISER. A masterpiece set in silver and the full embodiment of originality with nearly flawless gray-toned surfaces that are highlighted by a cornucopia of rainbow-hued iridescent color. Intense magnified inspection confirms masterful engraving technique and strike execution on to the flan with decidedly prooflike reflectivity remaining apparent in the fields. We can imagine no finer specimen of this highly demanded type that was struck in celebration of the opening of the railway from Vienna to Trieste.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000

BELGIUM



23111 Flanders. Louis II de Mâle (1346-84) gold Lion heaumé d'or 1365-70 MS62 NGC, Ghent mint, Fr-157, Delm-460. LV | DOVICVS : DEI o GRA : COM' o Z : DnS : FLAnDR | IE, Helmed and seated lion to left within a Gothic stall; FLAnDRES in exergue / + BENEDICTVS : QVI : VENIT : III : HOMINE : DOMINI, cross fleury with F|L|A|n in quarters and D' in center. Superb. A well-centered strike is showcased here upon a wonderfully straight flan. The devices are sharply rendered and the surfaces retain substantial mint luster. A couple touches of striking weakness do little to diminish the eye-appeal of this charming specimen.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000

BOLIVIA



1657 Philip IV Royal 8 Reales Scarce Royal Issue from Bolivia

23112 Philip IV Royal Cob 8 Reales 1657 P-E AU Details (Plugged) NGC, KM-R21, Lazaro-149. A marvelous representative of this intensely collected "Royal," or presentation, type. The fields showcase a uniform deep gray coloration, while the higher devices and lettering are lighter and add mild contrast. The strike remains incredibly bold with limited central doubling. Perhaps most impressive, the flan is incredibly broad, even for a "Royal" strike, with most of the legends remaining bold and three dates being entirely legible. This example was once holed, as most were, at 12:00 and later skillfully plugged as two green dots on corresponding sides of the flan are faintly visible. Still, rarely available in this quality and a certain prize for the specialist.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000

BRAZIL



The first Coin Struck in Brazil by the GWC

23113 Pernambuco. Dutch Colony gold 3 Florin (60 Stuivers) Brazilian Ducat 1645 Choice XF, KM5.1, Russo-001. An incredible rarity, the entire issue of 1645 were struck from the same pair of dies; all the letters in "BRAZIL" are connected and a die crack "stabs" and run through the letter "G" in "GWC".

On July 10th, 1645, the Dutch Galleon "Zeeland" ported in the Brazilian northern city of Recife to be loaded with sugar and other goods for transport back to Holland. It also brought in its cargo, from the Dutch African colonial post in Guinea (today Ghana), about 308 kilos of gold. At the time, virtually all of the gold coins struck in the Dutch provinces came from the mines of Guinea.

In a difficult and unstable military situation in Recife, which had been surrounded by Portuguese-Brazilian troops, the GWC "reallocated" about 90 kilograms of gold from the cargo to strike coins to pay workers and troops. In August of 1645, the first coins were struck in 3 denominations of 3, 6 and 12 Florins. By order of the homeland, the "Brazilian Ducat" was to have its weight reduced by 20% as to limit the circulation of the coins to the colony. The vast majority of these coins were melted after the Dutch were repelled from South America.

Estimate: \$35,000-\$50,000

Starting Bid: \$17,500



Outstanding 6 Florins of 1645 Struck by the GWC

23114 Pernambuco. Dutch Colony gold 6 Florins (120 Stuivers) Brazilian Ducat Choice XF, KM6.1, Russo-003. Well struck with good centering on both sides. Edges were slightly adjusted at the time of striking for weight correction. In 2011 when offering the issues of 1646, we wrote:

The important fact is that coins struck in Brazil were not legal tender in Holland, and any coins coming back to Europe had to be exchanged for Dutch Guilders, (and this is why the Brazilian issue was referred to as the Brazilian Ducat) and subsequently were melted. In the colony, any Portuguese or Brazilian found with a Dutch coin ran the risk of being considered a traitor, and hanged. So any coins staying behind in Brazil would have been melted after 1654 when the Dutch were finally ousted from South America. The fact is that very few coins remain of both dates, and all three denominations. Our best estimate would be around 50-60 pieces, all together, and a number in museum collections.

Estimate: \$35,000-\$50,000

Starting Bid: \$17,500



Rarely Offered Peter II 40 Reis Very Possibly the Finest Known!

23115 Peter II 40 Reis ND (1695-98) AU55 NGC, KM76, Russo-114. An elusive minor denomination from the reign of Peter II and certainly among the finest extant of the type with most examples showing heavy wear, significant damage or a combination thereof. The present coin therefore is a pleasing departure from the norm with a nicely centered strike that is essentially full and only traces of highpoint friction that mostly confines itself to portions of the raised rims. Deep charcoal-gray color throughout confirms absolute originality. An important coin for the Brazilian specialist and an opportunity that is likely to remain unduplicated in the near future.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Key Date Half Dobrao of Minas Gerais

23116 Joao VI Gold 10,000 Reis 1724-M MS62 NGC, Minas Gerais mint, KM116. Partially lustrous with impeccably sharp design features. The 1724 10,000 Reis (or Half Dobrao) is one of the key gold coins of colonial Brazil. Heritage has previously sold a MS62 piece in our January 2011 NYINC auction (lot #23168) which realized \$60,375.

Estimate: \$50,000-\$60,000

Starting Bid: \$44,000



Conditionally Scarce 10,000 Reis

23117 Joao V gold 10,000 Reis 1725-M MS63 NGC, Minas Gerais mint, KM116. A scarce and demanded denomination, and noteworthy at the Select level, with survivors typically showing some level of circulation or significant marks due to their size. The present example, unlike most, remains pleasingly original, with tone situated around the protected devices and vibrant luster in the fields. Sharp detail throughout confirms the appeal and solidifies the desirability.

Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000

Starting Bid: \$3,500



Exceptional Near-Gem Brazilian Dobrao

23118 Joao V gold 20,000 Reis 1726-M MS64 NGC, Minas Gerais mint, KM117, Russo-250. Among the finest examples of this popular issue observed, with shimmering luster in the fields and minimal evidence of surface contact marks for such a large coin. An immensely popular type for obvious reasons, and, for the collector who desires elite-level items, a coin that certainly qualifies.

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500



A Massive and Magnificent Beauty

23119 Joao V gold 20,000 Reis 1726-M MS63 NGC, Minas Gerais mint, KM117. A choice example for type, and grade, with relatively few marks on either side. An impressive strike and notably bright luster that enlighthens the surfaces. Short-lived as a type, and one of the more historically interesting issues of colonial Brazil, as it served as an obvious reminder of wealth inside the Kingdom of Portugal at the time. As such, for the collector of World gold, a standout candidate for type inclusion.

Estimate: \$13,000-\$16,000

Starting Bid: \$6,500



Rare Mato Grosso Counterstamp

23120 Joao VI Mato Grosso C/S on Charles IV Potosi 8 Reales 1808 VF25 NGC, KM331.1, Russo-483. All letters of "Mato Grosso" are fully visible. Host coin is pleasant and mostly XF.

In 1818, a royal decree authorized 960 - Mato Grosso countermark to be applied on Hispanic 8 Reales at the Vila Bela mint in the province of Mato Grosso with dies used to produced gold ingots. These were struck for only a few months of 1819 until the mint closed and are therefore incredibly rare.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



An Exceptional 6400 Reis of Pedro I

23121 Pedro I gold 6400 Reis 1825-B MS62 NGC, Bahia mint, KM370.2, Russo-606. Sharply struck, especially for the mint in Bahia, with a wide planchet and perfect rims. A bold, impressively distinct date adds to the appeal with a couple tiny marks by "DEF" on the obverse that prevent an ever higher grade. An unquestionably premium coin.

Upon his coronation in December of 1822, Pedro I ordered changes to the design of the coins and a new issue was released in 1823 featuring the Emperor in full military regalia, quite different from his depiction as a Roman Emperor in the Coronation piece of 1822.

Estimate: \$20,000-\$30,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000

The RLM Collection Part IV – Medals of Brazil



As impressive as his collection of coins which Heritage sold in 2013 and 2014, the medals from Dr. Roberto Lemos Monteiro's cabinet are legendary in depth and number of rarities and certainly one of the most complete groups of Brazilian medals to ever come to the market. It comprises different periods of Brazilian history, from early 16th century Dutch pieces to early republic items of the late 19th century. Earlier this year, Dr. Monteiro, together with his numismatic advisor Marcela Lemos Monteiro did a special selection of the following 14 lots as the *crème de la crème* of early items in the collection. All medals presented are of tremendous rarity and offer a once-in-a-generation opportunity to acquire amazing medallic pieces.



The First “Brazilian” Medal - VC-1

23122 Dutch Colonies in Brazil Silver Medal 1596, VC-1, Betts-16, 55mm/57.30 grams (thick planchet). Choice VF. Hebrew JEHOVAH in clouds over port city on horizon, sea god Neptune rides sea monster in foreground, Latin legend, May Neptune’s Kingdoms Prosper, under Fortunate Stars. Reverse presents Arms of Frisia surrounded by small shields and names of seven Dutch port cities: Alckmaar, Hoorn, Enckhuysen, Medemblick, Edam, Monickendam, and Purmerend. Similar piece realized \$30,550 (lot #3561) in The John Adams Collection which Heritage offered in January of 2013.

The Dutch first invaded the province of Bahia in 1624 and occupied the broader Northeast coast of Brazil from 1630 to 1654, controlling the production and extraction of sugar and “Pau Brasil” wood. Medals to celebrate the Dutch successes in South America were struck during this period.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Dutch Naval Victories

23123 Set of Two Dutch Naval Victory Medals, VC-5, Betts-22, Silver (66mm/57.14gms) VF, cleaned; and Copper (63mm/50.19gms) VG, holed. Facing armored bust with name and titles in fine script of Maurits Prince of Orange, Count of Nassau and Governor of the United Provinces within an ornate circle of the Arms of the seven Dutch provinces. Dominating the reverse are the crowned oval Arms of Orange-Nassau within the British Order of the Garter above motto *Je Maintiendray*, and minuscule *16 Cum Privil 24* at base. These medals are a classic of the Dutch historical series. Betts noted that this triumphal design commemorated Dutch naval victories under Admiral L'Hermite off Lima, Peru, and off the coast of Brazil by Admiral Willens. (Total: 2 medals)

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Capture of Pernambuco

23124 Dutch Medal Victory in Silver 1631, VC-8, Betts-31. XF. 69mm/59.10gms. By A.D. Wilge. Mars holds shield of Orange-Nassau, supporting with Victory a victor's crown over an oval framed bust of Frederick Henry Prince of Orange under curved script Latin tribute, He Has Founded a Golden Age, city view of Hertogenbosch below. Armored Prudence and Constancy flank Netherlands lion, Hebrew JEHOVAH above in clouds, four diamond-sharp city views below include 1630 PERNAMBUCO, the Brazilian port whose capture made the Dutch congratulate themselves as masters of America. Crisply detailed; splendid high-relief devices on both sides distinguish this desirable example of an ornate design.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Capture of Arrayal of Bom Jesus

23125 Dutch capture of Arrayal of Bom Jesus by Artischowski in Bronze, VC-10, Betts-37. 62mm/41.03gms. Rare. Good XF. "SD" Variant, 62mm. John W. Adams and Dim Verschoor point out in "The Artischowski Medal" (*MCA Advisory*, Medal Collectors of America, July-September 2011), the medal's actual purpose was to honor Polish nobleman Christopher Artischowski Arciszewski (born 1592) for his long and heroic service to the Dutch West India Company in the Americas. The medal design is misleading, depicting a commemorative pillar bearing the Portuguese shield that was never actually erected. The Latin legend announces, Having Conquered the Hostile Spaniards, He Now Accepts the Laurels of Victory. The reverse is occupied by a 13-line Latin tribute to Artischowski's bravery, loyalty and achievements in both arms and learning. The Polish nobleman was ousted from Brazil in a dispute with Governor Prince Jan Maurits of Nassau and had to fight to clear his good name. Ultimately he returned to Poland and engaged in additional military exploits. Adams and Verschoor have ascertained that four Artischowski medals exist in silver, four in bronze, the latter from two different dies.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Possibly Unique in Gold

23127 Joao Prince Regent pattern Medals 1800, VC-14, Lopes Fernandez n.72, Fonrobert n. 8492. Silver (14.73gms) VF with suspension loop; Gold (21.71gms) XF, cleaned. Both 32mm. Struck at the Lisbon Mint. Possibly unique in gold, engraved by Jose Antonio do Valle, who in 1800, produced two distinct dies, one featuring the bust of the Prince Regent and a second with the bust of Queen Maria I. Incredibly rare medal essays where a new striking "electrolytic" technique was tried. (Total: 2 medals)

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000

Pair of Rare Maria and Pedro Medals

23126 Maria I and Pedro III Santissimo Coração de Jesus Basilica 1779 Medals, Lamas-63, very rare struck in gold with weight equivalent of a Portuguese Dobra of 24 Escudos (52mm/85.28gms), generally VF. Medal in Bronze (46mm/32.27gms) is Choice AU with quite appealing chocolate brown patina. Assayer Jose Gaspart. Struck at the Lisbon Mint.

Dona Maria I, a devout catholic, built several churches and convents in the colony but this basilica was special since it was built for Maria's first born son, Jose. The temple took 11 years to be completed and Prince Jose passed away prematurely of small pox in 1788. (Total: 2 medals)

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Capture of Cayenne

23128 Joao Prince Regent Capture of Cayenne Medals 1809, VC-16, Lamas 88, assayer "Pidgeon F" Struck in Silver (67.45gms), Gilt Silver (70.92gms) and Copper (70.89gms). All 50mm. 401 medals are recorded to have been produced at the Soho Mint in London. All choice AU or better.

Cayenne, the lone French colonial outpost in South America, was taken by the order of the Prince Regent in 1809 as a reprisal for the Napoleonic invasions of the Iberian Peninsula in 1807. The military invasion was supported by the British Naval Commander James Lucas Yeo. In 1817, after signing a treaty with the French, Cayenne was turned back over to France. (Total: 3 medals)

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



First Medal struck in Brazil

23129 Joao VI Prince Regent of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, VC-18, Lamas (page 136), 50mm/85.11gms, XF in terms of detail with some minor surface pitting, a few scrapes behind Joao's bust and holes at 12 and 6 o'clock from once being screw mounted. Pattern strike for the bust of Joao VI. The only specimen known struck in Gilt Bronze. Plate coin of Julius Meili catalog of 1890.

Joao rose as king to the Portuguese throne in 1818. Due to the political instability of the period, no coronation medals were produced. In 1820, master engraver and sculptor Zepherin Ferrez, member of the French Cultural Mission, produced this medal, which was only struck in Bronze. Joao VI's royal bust was approved and used in subsequent medals at the Rio de Janeiro Mint.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Dona Leopoldina - Brazil's First Empress

23130 Archduchess Leopoldina Marriage Medals, VC-17, Meili-1, Lamas (page 106), assayer Josef Nikolaus Lan, struck in Silver (26.20gms), Choice XF, lightly cleaned and Copper (36.47gms), VF with some rim dings. Both 44mm.

Carolina Josefa Leopoldina, the Archduchess of Austria (Hapsburg) married Prince Pedro de Alcantara of Portugal in 1817 and was crowned "Empress of Brazil" in December of 1822 when her husband Pedro I declared Brazilian independence from Portugal. (Total: 2 medals)

Estimate: \$3,000-\$5,000

Starting Bid: \$1,500



One of Only Three Known 1826 “Academy of Fine Arts” Medals in Gold

23131 Pedro I gold Medal for the Foundation of the Academy of Fine Arts, VC-24, Meili-6, Good XF, not cataloged in gold. 45mm/76.46gms. Engraved by Zepherin Ferrez. This is the only available specimen in private hands as the two other pieces known are in The National Historical Museum and in the Imperial Museum both in Rio de Janeiro.

It's important to exalt the outstanding work of Zepherin Ferrez (1797-1851), a member of the French Cultural Mission to Brazil in the early 19th Century, Ferrez engraved several medals and most importantly the so-called “Coronation Piece of Pedro I” in 1822 (RLM’s “piece” broke the record for highest Brazilian coin sold in auction in January of 2014 when it realized just shy of \$500,000 in Heritage’s NYINC auction).

Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Trio of Academy of Fine Arts Medals

23132 Pedro I Medals for the Foundation of the Academy of Fine Arts 1826, VC-24, Meili-6, struck in silver (Choice XF, with some edge smoothing) 48.88gms; bronze (AU) 38.57gms; and pewter (XF) 37.42gms. All 45mm. All scarce. (Total: 3 medals)

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Independence Hero Jose Bonifacio

23133 Complete Set of (4) Jose Bonifacio Medals of 1838, VC-22, Meili-4, includes medals struck in; silver (AVF) 43.73gms; gilt silver (VG) 43.24gms; copper (AU) 45.27gms; and silvered copper (AVF) 41.79gms. All 45mm. Medal struck in Silver is especially elusive, the piece in this lot was part of Gilberto Ferrez's collection.

Jose Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva actively participated in the independence process of Brazil from Portugal in early 1800's. Once an independent nation, Brazil hailed Bonifacio as the "Patriarch of Independence". Bonifacio, as Minister of Interior and Foreign Relations, was responsible for the design of many national symbols, like the Imperial flag, shield of arms and others. During the drafting of the Constitution of 1824, Bonifacio stood against Pedro I on several issues which sent him into exile in 1825. Later, after amending his relationship with the Emperor, Bonifacio returned to Brazil to serve as Pedro II's tutor. (Total: 4 medals)

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Brazil's First Constitution Case Medal

23134 Pedro I gilt brass Constitution Medal 1824, Meili 2-64, mentioned in Herstatt (p.20-22), 60mm/34.90gms, VF cleaned with a rim ding at 4 o'clock on the reverse. Two-part "case" medal in gilt copper with miniature paper text of the 1824 Constitution (missing pages 2 and 6) encased. Produced by A. Fauginet.

The first constitution of Brazil, was assembled by the State Council and signed by Emperor Pedro I in 1824. The work on this medal was done by two French artists, Jacques Auguste Fauginet and the text of the constitution printed by Alphonse Pelicier. With the proclamation of the Republic in 1889, the 1824 constitution was revoked.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000

CANADA



Originally Toned Heaton Mint Specimen 10c

23135 Victoria Specimen 10 Cents 1872-H SP64 PCGS, Heaton mint, KM3. A charmingly original example of this extreme rarity that evidently rested in its box of issue for decades, its placement resulting in a sheath of deep tan, olive, and titanium color on the reverse where it sat against its fabric lining and a jaw-dropping array of blue-green, champagne and fuchsia patina atop vividly reflective fields on the obverse. Grade-defining handling remains nearly undetectable without magnified aid, thus resulting in a decidedly premium quality appearance. The Charlton plate coin for the type and an important example for the lover of minor coinage.

Ex. Canadiana Collection (Heritage 1/2010 - Lot 20114)

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



An Impressive Rarity with Breathtaking Color

23136 Victoria Specimen 25 Cents 1872-H SP64 PCGS, Heaton mint, KM5. Obverse 2 - Small 2. While documented mintage figures don't exist for the date in Specimen format, the 1872-H quarter has long been considered a great rarity, with speculation over the years suggesting that perhaps as few as five sets were originally struck in Birmingham by the Ralph Heaton and Sons minting operation. The present survivor, a wonderful pleasure to behold, is instantly recognized as one of those special strikings, as banded rainbow colors in straw-gold, maroon, blue, green and champagne shades lie across pinpoint sharp and obviously reflective obverse surfaces. On the reverse, richer hues prevail, with dusky gold and olive patina that transitions to a titanium-gray crescent at the edges. Light handling in the obverse fields, almost entirely invisible without the aid of a loupe, defines the grade. A great rarity in the Canadian series and a certain highlight inside any collection in which it resides.

Ex. Canadiana Collection (Heritage 1/2010, Lot 20200)

Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Popular Brass Trial Strike 1937 5 Cents

23137 George VI brass Specimen Trial Strike 5 Cents 1937 SP64 NGC, Paris mint, KM-TS6, Charlton DC-20. Accomplished on a slightly larger flan than is seen on the circulating type and much nicer than is typically encountered with shimmering mint bloom in the fields and a touch of tone at the edges. A rare and desirable issue with the added intrigue of having been produced at a non-British mint.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500

Sharply Defined Select George VI Trial Strike

23138 George VI brass Specimen Trial Strike 10 Cents 1937, Paris mint, KM-TS7, Charlton DC-21. Lightly toned with significant reflective brilliance in the fields and a hammered strike that impressively renders all the intended design details onto the thicker-than-standard planchet. Rare this nice.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Rare Brass Trial Strike of George VI

23139 George VI brass Specimen Trial Strike 25 Cents 1937 SP63 NGC, Paris mint, KM-TS8, Charlton DC-22. Essentially a Gem on the obverse with full glinting mirrors and no signs of handling with the reverse showing some typical surface tone resulting from the volatile nature of the brass alloy. A highly coveted issue struck at the Paris mint due to an overload of contracts at the British Royal Mint.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Premium Gem "Maple Leaf" Specimen Dollar

23140 George VI Specimen Dollar 1947-(Maple Leaf) SP66 PCGS, Ottawa mint, KM37. A borderline pristine semi-key date dollar with essentially no marks of consequence on either side and deeply mirrored reflectivity within the fields. Surface tone, limited in presence, is confined to several small milky patches atop George's bust that appear to be an artifact of production. Broadly-sought in this lofty state of preservation and presently unsurpassed in numerical grade at PCGS.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$7,000

CHILE



Pleasing Early Milled 8 Escudos of Ferdinand VI

23141 Ferdinand VI gold 8 Escudos 1754 So-J AU55 NGC, Santiago mint, KM3. Well-centered on the flan and pleasingly toned with bold legends that retain impressive flash and surfaces that show light, but even circulation. While somewhat common on issues of this period, a die bulge (as made) to the right of Ferdinand's face is observed, and adds another element of uniqueness to the overall appearance.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Alluring Imaginary Bust 8 Escudos

23142 Ferdinand VII gold 8 Escudos 1810 So-FJ MS62 NGC, Santiago mint, KM72. A premium example of this popular and short-lived "imaginary bust" style with noticeably bold detail remaining in Ferdinand's hair and only minor handling in the fields. Toning adds considerable character with flares of vivid sunset-orange circling the centers. An ideal candidate for type representation with only two examples of the date certified finer.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Remarkable First-Year-of-Type Specimen 20 Pesos

Condition Census “Centered Y” Volcano Peso

23143 Republic “Centered Y” Volcano Peso 1817-Santiago AU55 PCGS, Santiago mint, KM82.1, Jara-Pg. 4, figure 3. An extremely rare and highly coveted one-year type that displays the Y from the UNION Y FUERZA legend in alignment with the column below instead of off-set to the left like on later dates. Easily one of the finest known of the ten or so that exist with well-defined detail that is ideally centered atop a near-perfect flan. A small lintmark (as struck) that extends leftward from the intersection of the column and globe is the largest irregularity (pre-strike or post) visible and should prove helpful as a pedigree marker. An impressive arrangement of earthen patina that lightens around portions of the peripheral lettering further enhances the appeal. A classic Latin American crown and one that is certain to become a foundational piece for the next collection it enters.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000

23144 Republic gold Specimen 20 Pesos 1896-So SP64 NGC, Paris mint, KM158. Likely struck at the Paris mint where Louis Oscar Roty engraved the dies, with a compliment of striking intricacies that normally don't show in good detail on the business strikes and fully prooflike fields that create a delicate cameo effect when viewed against the frosted devices. Light tone graces the surfaces and a gentle wipe has left some light, but minimally obtrusive, grade-defining hairlines in the fields. Altogether, a remarkably charming piece, and the first we have seen or heard of - quite possibly unique in this elevated Specimen format!

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000

CHINA



A Choice Plain Edge 1906 Gold Kuping Tael

23145 Empire gold Pattern Kuping Tael (Liang) CD 1906 MS63 NGC, Tientsin mint, Kann-1540, L&M-1023, KM-Pn301, plain edge. Obv. Four Chinese characters within a beaded ring standing for, "Ta Ching Gold Coin," in the outer circle above are six Chinese characters translating as, "Made (during) the Kuang Hsu (regime) in the year of Bing Wu (1906)," in the outer circle below are four Chinese characters translating as, "Kuping (weight) 1 Tael." Rev. Large dragon entirely surrounded by clouds. A choice example, with attractive greenish-gold patina, fully lustrous, minimally marked surfaces, and well defined features. The overall appearance is exceptional for the grade.

The Kuping Taels of 1906 and 1907 were struck strictly as patterns, never meant for general circulation. It is possible that this type was planned to be issued as a silver coin, but this plan was never realized. The few remaining patterns are among the great rarities of Chinese numismatics.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$100,000-\$150,000

Starting Bid: \$70,000



A Very Rare Reeded Edge 1907 Gold Kuping Tael

23146 Empire gold Pattern Kuping Tael (Liang) CD 1907 MS61 NGC, Tientsin mint, Kann-1541, L&M-1024, KM-Pn302, reeded edge, small clouds variety. Obv. Four Chinese characters within a beaded ring standing for, "Ta Ching Gold Coin," in the outer circle above are six Chinese characters translating as, "Made (during) the Kuang Hsu (regime) in the year of Guang XU (1907)," in the outer circle below are four Chinese characters translating as, "Kuping (weight) 1 Tael." Rev. Large dragon entirely surrounded by clouds. Nicely struck, with full luster and the normal green-gold patina seen with this issue. The strike is bold and light contact marks are noted.

As with the previous lot, this issue was struck only as a pattern and was never intended for circulation. A very small number were struck in gold and there seem to be a few less of the 1907 pieces surviving than the 1906. One of the classic Chinese numismatic rarities.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$75,000-\$100,000

Starting Bid: \$52,500

HUPEH



Fantastic Hupeh Dragon Dollar in Stunning MS67 PCGS

23147 Hupeh. Dragon Dollar ND (1909-11) MS67 PCGS, Kann-45, L&M-187, KM-Y131, no swirl on pearl. Obv. Hu-peh Sheng Tsao, Hsuan-t'ung Yuan-pao. Rev. Dragon. An absolutely unbelievable example of this conditionally rare type. Housed in a first-generation PCGS holder, this piece exhibits all of the characteristics one might expect of a coin that is two grades finer than any other certified by either PCGS, or NGC. Sharply struck, with no apparent flaws, and a touch of light gray and gold patina, over fully original, lustrous silver surfaces. A truly amazing coin, and undoubtedly one of the finest Dragon Dollars extant, if not the finest.

Estimate: \$50,000-\$75,000

Starting Bid: \$25,000

KANSU



23148 Kansu. Dollar Year 3 (1914) XF40 PCGS, Kann-759, L&M-617, KM-Y407. Obv. Bust of Yuan Shih-kai, right, in military attire, dividing two Chinese characters standing for Kan-Su. Rev. Value (One Yuan) in wreath. Even, silver-gray patina, with no egregious flaws. A very scarce type.

Estimate: \$7,500-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$3,750



Splendid, 1856 Shanghai Tael AU58 NGC

23149 Shanghai. Tael Year 6 (1856) AU58 NGC, Kann-900, L&M-589, issued by the firm of Wang Yung Sheng, engraved by Wan Chuan. Obv. Cake (of) standard silver (from the) business firm (of) Wang Yung Sheng (in the) Shanghai district (in the) 6th year (of Emperor) Hsien Feng (1856. Rev. Made (by) Wan Chuan, silversmith. Supervised (by) Chow Yuen Yu. Exact weight one Tsaoping Tael. This exceptional example has slightly mottled gray patina over surfaces sharply struck, with minor flan flaws, and hints of luster beneath the toning.

In the mid-1800's Shanghai had a booming east-west trade. The result of this was an excess of large foreign silver coins, as no Chinese silver coins were currently being struck. Shanghai authorized three shipping companies to produce silver coins in the weights of 1 Tael, and 5 Mace. The coins were struck, and the quality satisfactory, but unfortunately, many counterfeits began to appear and within approximately 6 months these issues were withdrawn from the market

Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Shanghai 1856 Silver Tael Rarity

23150 Shanghai. Tael Year 6 (1856) AU Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC, Kann-903, L&M-590, issued by the firm of Ching Cheng Chee, engraved by Feng Nien. Obv. Cake (of) standard silver (from the) business firm (of) Ching Cheng Chee (in the) Shanghai district (in the) 6th year (of emperor) Hsien Feng (1856). Rev. Made (by) Feng Nien, silversmith. Supervised (by) Chow Yuen Yu. Exact weight one Tsaoping Tael. Minor flan flaws, and a few light contact marks. The strike is sharp and the light gray patina overlays lustrous surfaces. Very rare.

Estimate: \$25,000-\$30,000

Starting Bid: \$12,500



Exceptionally Rare Shanghai Silver Tael

23151 Shanghai. Tael Year 6 (1856) AU Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC, Kann-901, L&M-591, issued by the firm of Yu Shen Sheng, engraved by Feng Nien. Obv. Cake (of) standard silver (from the) business firm (of) Yu Shen Sheng (in the) Shanghai district (in the) 6th year (of emperor) Hsien Feng (1856). Rev. Made (by) Feng Nien, silversmith. Supervised (by) Chow Yuen Yu. Exact weight one Tsaoping Tael. Light silvery-gray patina, with bold definition and minor flan flaws. Some remaining luster is noted beneath the light toning and the hairlines mentioned on the holder are barely noticeable. A very nice example of this extremely rare issue.

Estimate: \$30,000-\$35,000

Starting Bid: \$15,000





Exceedingly Rare Pattern Shanghai Tael 1867

23152 Shanghai. Ching Dynasty Pattern Silver Tael 1867 PR64 NGC, Hong Kong mint, Kann-912, L&M-601, Pridmore-315. Obv. The crowned Great Britain Royal arms, within a garter, encircled by the legend ONE TAEI SHANGHAI-HONG KONG-1867. Rev. A facing dragon within a garter with, SHANG HAI 1 LIANG around. This is the variety with rays issuing from the garter encircling the dragon, which seems to be marginally rarer than the other variety without the rays, although both are exceedingly rare, with no more than 2-3 examples known of each. This is the only example of either variety certified by NGC, and PCGS has certified one example of the variety with no rays, and none of the one with rays. This Choice example is superbly struck, with golden toning over reflective fields and only a few minor contact marks. CNG (Classical Numismatic Group) sold the Dr. Patrick Tan PCGS Proof 64 specimen of L&M-600 (Kann-911a), the variety with no rays around the dragon, in their January 2011 Triton XIV New York sale, for \$300,000 hammer price.

Hong Kong had recently opened a new mint, much too large for what was needed to strike the Hong Kong coins. As a proposed means to make use of the extra space available, Pattern coins were designed, and struck to solicit business from the Chinese Central Government in Peking. During this time there were no modern minting facilities available in Shanghai, therefore the Hong Kong mint struck the pattern coins to the Shanghai Tael standard. For a number of reasons, the design was rejected by the Chinese authorities and very few pieces survived the melting pot.

Estimate: \$150,000-\$200,000

Starting Bid: \$75,000



Gem Dragon and Phoenix 10 Dollars, NGC MS65

23153 Shantung. Dragon and Phoenix gold Pattern 10 Dollars Year 15 (1926) MS65 NGC, Tientsin mint, Kann-1536, L&M-1066, KM-Pn7. Obv. Unadopted national emblem of Dragon and Phoenix. Rev. Value within wreath, date above in Chinese, below in Chinese, translating, "Shantung Province Gold Coin." The strike is flawless, and the fully lustrous surfaces free of all but a few minute marks. Only a very few pieces were struck, as this issue was never intended for circulation. Only two examples have been certified by NGC and this is the finer of those two pieces. Ex. Champion Auction Hong Kong sale 10, Lot 68.

This piece, and the following lot (the \$20 pattern), were issued by order of the warlord Zhang Zongchang, military governor of Shantung Province from 1925 until 1928. Time magazine called him, "China's basest warlord." Besides being a part-time bandit-chief, he was a compulsive gambler, and a noted womanizer, keeping between 30 and 50 concubines of different nationalities. He was also considered one of the most ruthless of the Chinese warlords. In 1928, during the Northern Expedition, he suffered a crushing defeat and fled to Japan. He was assassinated while visiting Shandong in 1932.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$50,000-\$60,000

Starting Bid: \$35,000



Beautifully Designed Dragon and Phoenix Pattern Gold Piece

23154 Shantung. Dragon and Phoenix gold Pattern 20 Dollars Year 15 (1926) MS64 NGC, Tientsin mint, Kann-1535, L&M-1065, KM-Pn9. Obv. Unadopted national emblem of Dragon and Phoenix. Rev. Value within wreath, date above in Chinese, below in Chinese, translating, "Shantung Province Gold Coin." A near perfect match to the previous Shantung \$10, in both strike and luster, this Choice example has a few tiny contact marks not present in the other coin. Only two examples have been certified by NGC and this is the finer of those two pieces. Ex. Champion Hong Kong sale 10, Lot 68.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$100,000-\$150,000

Starting Bid: \$70,000



23155 Taiwan. Old Man Dollar ND (1838-50) XF Details (Chopmarked) NGC, Kann-1a, L&M-319, KM-C25.3. Obv. God of Longevity. Rev. Sacrificial vase. Superb details for this normally heavily chopmarked issue. This well-above-average example has fewer chops than most and very nicely defined features with all of the legends nicely legible.

During the middle of the Tao Kuang reign, there was a severe shortage of silver coin. To help ease this problem, the emperor struck these first silver Chinese coins in the approximate size of the Spanish 8 Reales. In the legend of these coins was placed, "7 mace and 2 candereens." This was done to show the percentage of a sycee Tael represented by one coin (.72 of a Tael). This statement was maintained on Chinese Dollar-sized silver coins until 1912.

Estimate: \$17,500-\$22,500

Starting Bid: \$8,750



23156 Taiwan. Ju-I Military Ration Dollar ND (1853) VF Details (Chopmarked, Scratched) NGC, Kann-2, L&M-323. Commonly known as the "Lotus" Dollar. Obv. Treasure pot and tree. Reverse. Lotus flowers. Virtually all of these pieces come with numerous chop marks, and other minor flaws. This pleasing example is moderately chopped with a few other light marks, but is an excellent example of this very rare issue.

In the fourth month of 1853, Li Shek, and Lin Kung led an uprising that started in the Taiwan city of Fung Shan. To meet increasing military expenditures, the Ju-I and Bi Pao military ration dollars were minted in the city of Tainan. The uprising was brief, and the mintage ceased when the uprising ended.

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500

REPUBLIC OF CHINA



23157 Republic of China. Sun Yat-sen Dollar ND (1912) MS66 NGC, Commemorating the Birth of the Republic, five pointed lower stars, Kann-603, L&M-42, KM-319. Obv. Bust of Sun Yat-sen left. Rev. Value and wreath in circle. Nicely defined, with slightly mottled green and gold patina over fully lustrous surfaces. No examples have been certified finer by NGC.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000

23158 Republic of China. Li Yuan-hung Dollar ND (1912) MS64 NGC, Kann-639, KM-Y321, L&M-45. Obv. Bust of Li Yuan-hung left without hat. Rev. Value and wreath within circle of dots. A brilliant, gleaming example with a hint of golden toning and only tiny marks. The eye-appeal is superb for this near-Gem piece.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Incredible MS68 1914 Commemorative Dollar

23159 Republic of China. Dollar ND (1914) MS68 PCGS, Kann-642, L&M-858, KM-Y322, honoring Yuan Shih-kai as a founder of the Republic. Obv. Facing bust of Yuan Shih-kai in military attire and tall, plumed hat. Rev. Value in wreath. Housed in a first generation PCGS holder, this amazing coin was purchased by the consignor in 1992 and has been resting in his bank vault for the last 22 years. Boldly struck and free of notable flaws, a light silvery-gray patina overlays the full underlying luster. The single finest certified Republic Commemorative Dollar graded by PCGS.

Estimate: \$50,000-\$75,000

Starting Bid: \$25,000



23160 Republic of China. Dollar ND (1914) MS64 NGC, Kann-642, L&M-858, KM-Y322, honoring Yuan Shih-kai as a founder of the Republic. Obv. Facing bust of Yuan Shih-kai in military attire and tall, plumed hat. Rev. Value in wreath. Superbly detailed, with full mint brilliance and no flaws worthy of mention. An exceptional example that would not seem out of place in a higher numbered holder.

Estimate: \$7,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,500



Superb “Hung Hsien” Dollar

23161 Republic of China. Dollar ND (1916) MS66 NGC, Kann-663, L&M-942, KM-Y332, commemorating Yuan Shi-kai proclaiming him Emperor Hung Hsien. Obv. Facing bust of Yuan-Shih-kai in military attire, with high plumed hat. Rev. Winged dragon flying to left, inscription in Chinese above (Empire of China), inscription in Chinese below (beginning of the Hung Hsien). Superbly struck, with full mint luster, no significant imperfections, and scattered gray, and gold, patina around the peripheries. Extremely rare in conditions of MS66 and above, with only two pieces certified finer.

Estimate: \$25,000-\$30,000

Starting Bid: \$12,500



Superior Yuan Shih-kai with Dragon Reverse Dollar

23162 Republic of China. Dollar ND (1916) MS65 PCGS, Kann-663, L&M-942, KM-Y332, commemorating Yuan Shi-kai proclaiming him Emperor Hung Hsien. Obv. Facing bust of Yuan-Shih-kai in military attire, with high plumed hat. Rev. Winged dragon flying to left, inscription in Chinese above (Empire of China), inscription in Chinese below (beginning of the Hung Hsien). Housed in a first generation PCGS holder, this fully original example has light golden toning with bold definition. No contact marks are noted, but a small brown spot is apparent on the reverse at 9 o'clock.

Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Gem 1923 Dragon and Phoenix Dollar

23163 Republic of China. Pattern Dragon and Phoenix dollar Year 12 (1923) MS65 NGC, Tientsin mint, Kann-680a, L&M-80, KM-Y336.1. Obv. Unadopted national emblem of Dragon and Phoenix. Rev. Value, in small characters, within wreath. Long thought to have been struck for the wedding of Pu Yi, it has been determined that this piece is actually a trial issue for the unadopted new national emblem. Housed in a first generation PCGS holder, this piece is one of the finer examples we have seen. Light golden patina, with a few minor, darker toning spots. The strike is near-flawless and the surfaces are free of notable flaws.

Estimate: \$25,000-\$30,000

Starting Bid: \$12,500



23164 Republic of China. Pattern Dragon and Phoenix dollar 1923 MS63 NGC, small letters, Kann-680, L&M-81, KM-Y336. Obv. Unadopted national emblem of Dragon and Phoenix. Rev. Value, in small letters, within wreath. Full mint brilliance, with reflective fields and the slightest hint of golden color. The surfaces exhibit only a few minute marks. An exceptional example of the stated grade. It is very unusual to have nice examples of both the large and small letter varieties of this type, but such is the case with this and the previous lot.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000



23165 Republic of China. Tsao Kun Dollar ND (1923) MS61 NGC, Kann-677, L&M-958. Obv. Facing bust of President Tsao Kun in civilian dress. Rev. Crossed flags. Boldly struck with gold, green, and blue patina. The obverse fields are reflective and the surfaces display light contact marks. Considerably more attractive than the grade might indicate.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



23166 Republic of China. Tsao Kun Dollar ND (1923) MS64 NGC, Kann-678, L&M-959. Obv. Facing bust of President Tsao Kun in military dress. Rev. Crossed flags. A fully brilliant, snow-white example, with no significant flaws. Very rare in this Choice condition and seldom seen nicer than this immaculate example.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000

23167 Republic of China. Tuan Chi-jui Dollar ND (1924) MS63 NGC, Commemorating the Peaceful Unification of China, Kann-683, L&M-865. Obv. Facing bust of President Tuan Chi-jui. Rev. Value in wreath. Sharply struck, with prooflike fields and fully brilliant surfaces. A hint of golden color is noted and only a few tiny marks are visible under close examination.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



23168 Republic of China. Sun Yat-sen Dollar ND (1928) MS66 NGC, Kann-600, L&M-48, KM-Y318.1. Obv. Bust of Sun Yat-sen left. Value (1 Yuan) and wreath in inner circle with legend, MEMENTO-BIRTH OF REPUBLIC OF CHINA, around. Fully struck with glistening luster. The obverse is blazing white, while the reverse has a touch of golden patina. The satiny surfaces are free of noticeable flaws. Extremely rare in this near-flawless condition and the finest example of this type we have seen.

Estimate: \$15,000-\$18,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500



23169 Republic of China. Dollar Year 21 (1932) MS64 NGC, birds over junk, Kann-622, L&M-108. KM-Y344. Obv. Bust of Sun-Yat-sen left. Birds flying over junk, dividing value. Light golden toning with brilliant luster and only minor flaws. A fully original example with exceptional eye-appeal.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Elusive Gold Pattern 20 Cents

23170 Republic of China. Pattern Gold 20 Cents ND (1912) MS63 NGC, Kann-1551, L&M-1026, commemorating the Birth of the Republic. Obv. Head of Dr. Sun Yat-sen left, with legend, "Memento - Birth of Republic of China. Rev. Crossed flags, military and national, with legends around." As is the case with most of the off-strike gold issues, this piece was struck in very limited numbers, strictly for presentation purposes. This example has full mint brilliance, with bright golden color, sharply defined features, and a few light contact marks. None have been certified finer by NGC.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$7,000



Rare 1912 Dollar in Gold

23171 Republic of China. Gold Dollar ND (1912) MS64 NGC, Kann-1550, L&M-1086, issued to commemorate the Founding of the Republic. Obv. Bust of Sun Yat-sen left. Rev. Value (One Yuan) in circle with English legend, THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA-ONE DOLLAR. Brilliant and fully lustrous with satiny surfaces and sharply defined features. The surfaces display a slight greenish-gold patina with only a few tiny contact marks. This is the only example certified by NGC or PCGS. This is much the earlier type of the Sun Yat-sen gold Dollars offered here, having been struck as a presentation piece ca. 1912.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$40,000-\$60,000

Starting Bid: \$28,000



**Very Rare 1914 Presentation
Gold Dollar MS64 NGC**

23172 Republic of China. Gold Dollar ND (1914) MS64 NGC, Kann-1558, L&M-1089. Obv. 3/4 facing bust of Yuan Shih-kai in military dress. Rev. Value, in Chinese, in wreath, with value in English below. A very rare Presentation piece issued to commemorate Yuan Shih-kai as a founder of the Republic. Although the 1916 issue, with this obverse and the dragon reverse, is much scarcer in silver, this type, with the legend reverse is quite a bit rarer in the gold strikings. The definition is superb, and the luster fully brilliant, with prooflike surfaces and only a few minute hairlines. A very Choice, near-Gem example.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$50,000-\$80,000

Starting Bid: \$35,000



Possibly Finest Known 1916 Dollar in Gold

23173 Republic of China. Gold Dollar ND (1916) MS65 NGC, Kann-1560, L&M-1114, KM-Pn44. Obv. 3/4 facing bust of Yuan Shih-kai. Rev. Winged dragon flying left. A truly magnificent, near-flawless, example of this Presentation gold striking for the Emperor Hung Hsien. The strike is essentially perfect and the pristine surfaces gleam with brilliant golden mint luster. This is, by far, the finest example of this issue we have seen and we doubt a finer one exists. This is the single finest piece certified by NGC, and we feel MS65 is a very conservative grade for this spectacular coin.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$60,000-\$80,000

Starting Bid: \$42,000



23174 Republic of China. Gold Dollar ND (1916) MS63 NGC, Kann-1560, L&M-1114, KM-Pn44. Obv. 3/4 facing bust of Yuan Shih-kai. Rev. Winged dragon flying left. A second example of this popular commemorative issue! The strike is bold and the surfaces bright with lustrous, greenish-gold patina. A few tiny contact marks are noted, but none are singularly significant. Excellent eye-appeal for the grade.

Estimate: \$30,000-\$35,000

Starting Bid: \$20,000

23175 Republic of China. Gold Dollar ND (1916) MS62 NGC, Kann-1560, L&M-1114, KM-Pn44. Obv. 3/4 facing bust of Yuan Shih-kai. Rev. Winged dragon flying left. Amazingly, we offer a third example of this rare gold issue. This piece displays full mint brilliance with very bold definition and only a few light contact marks. Elusive, as are all the dollars in gold, this piece was intended as a presentation item for high ranking dignitaries.

Estimate: \$25,000-\$30,000

Starting Bid: \$17,500



Giorgi Proof Unlisted in Gold

23176 Republic of China. Yuan Shih-kai gold Pattern L. Giorgi Dollar 1916 PR62 NGC, Kann-663a (unlisted in gold), L&M-1115a, KM-Pn53. Obv. 3/4 facing bust of Yuan Shih-kai. Rev. Winged dragon flying left, above four Chinese characters meaning, "Empire of China," below four Chinese characters meaning, "Beginning of (the) Hung Hsien (period)." Fully brilliant, with superbly detailed devices and satiny reflective fields. There are no significant flaws other than a, barely noticeable, hair-line scratch on Yuan Shih-kai's chest. An exceedingly rare presentation, or pattern, issue, struck with the name of the chief engraver of the Tientsin mint, "L. Giorgi," in tiny letters over the left shoulder of Yuan Shih-kai. As with the L. Giorgi 10 Dollars, also offered in this auction, very few were made of this issue and even fewer survive.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$300,000-\$500,000

Starting Bid: \$210,000



Rare Gold Dollar of Year 9

23177 Republic of China. Gold Dollar Year 9 (1920) AU Details (Obverse Spot Removed) NGC, Tientsin mint, Kann-1562, L&M-1092. Obv. Bust of Yuan Shih-kai left in military dress. Value in wreath. Fully lustrous, and bright, with light golden color. Close examination of the obverse reveals small areas where someone has used a pin-type object to remove a few spots, leaving light pin-scratches if viewed carefully. It is thought that the 1920 gold dollars were actual strikings from the original dies, perhaps done around 1949, as they appeared in Hong Kong sometime shortly after this.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$40,000-\$60,000

Starting Bid: \$28,000



Finest NGC-Certified Hsu Shih-Chang Gold Dollar

23178 Republic of China. Gold Dollar Year 10 (1921) MS64 NGC, minted at Tientsin, Kann-1570, L&M-1093, KM-Pn62. 3/4 facing bust of President Hsu Shih-chang. Rev. Entrance to Pavilion in circle, Legend above reading, in Chinese characters, "Chinese Republic, 10th Year, 9th month," legend below in Chinese characters, "Commemorative Coin." Issued to commemorate General Hsu Shih-Chang's succession to the office of President, albeit three years late in the striking. A stunning example, with no significant flaws other than, barely visible, minute marks. The shimmering luster is bright, and the patina a vibrant golden color, with fields that display abundant reflectivity. No examples have been certified finer by NGC.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$40,000-\$60,000

Starting Bid: \$28,000



Extremely Rare Pavilion Dollar in Gold with No Lower Legend

23179 Republic of China. Gold Dollar Year 10 (1921) MS62 NGC, minted at Tientsin, Kann-1570a, L&M-1125, KM-Pn66 type, but with reeded edge. 3/4 facing bust of President Hsu Shih-chang. Rev. Entrance to Pavilion in circle, Legend above reading, in Chinese characters, "Chinese Republic, 10th Year, 9th month," without legend below. As the previous coin, issued to commemorate General Hsu Shih-Chang's succession to the office of President, albeit three years late in the striking. Nicely struck, with full, bright luster and a few minor contact marks. This piece is the finer of only two examples of this type listed as certified by NGC. We can reference one other recent example sold at auction; Stack's Bower's & Ponterio sold an example in MS61 in their 3-31-14 sale, Lot 31221, where it realized \$55,000. Extremely rare.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$40,000-\$50,000

Starting Bid: \$28,000



Rare Constitution Dollar in Gold

23180 Republic of China. Tsao Kun gold Dollar ND (1923) MS62 NGC, Kann-1572, L&M-1126, KM-Pn67. Obv. President Tsao Kun in civilian dress facing. Rev. Two crossed flags, the military flag and the national flag, above six Chinese characters meaning, "In Commemoration of the Promulgation of the Constitution". The luster is fully brilliant, and the strike bold, with light contact marks on both sides. A rare issue in Mint State.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$20,000-\$30,000

Starting Bid: \$14,000



Very Rare “Commemoration” Dollar in Gold

23181 Republic of China. Tsao Kun gold Dollar ND (1923) MS63 NGC, Kann-1573, L&M-1127. Obv. President Tsao Kun in civilian dress facing. Rev. Two crossed flags, the military flag and the national flag, Chinese characters above, and below, standing for “Commemoration.” Fully original, and brilliant, with nicely defined features and light greenish-gold patina. The appearance is exceptional for a piece of the stated grade MS63 and we feel the grade is conservative. Very rare as a gold striking.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$30,000-\$50,000

Starting Bid: \$21,000



Seldom Offered Dragon and Phoenix 1923 Dollar Struck in Gold

23182 Republic of China. Gold Pattern Dragon and Phoenix Dollar Year 12 (1923) MS63 NGC, Tientsin mint, Kann-1575, L&M-1096a, KM-Pn70, value in small characters. Obv. Unadopted national emblem of Dragon and Phoenix. Rev. Value, in small characters, within wreath. Long thought to have been struck for the wedding of Pu Yi, it has been determined that this piece is actually a trial issue for the unadopted new national emblem. While the previous silver issue of this type was struck in greater numbers, only a few Presentation examples were produced in gold, and these are quite rare. This piece is fully struck, with bright luster and prooflike fields. No egregious flaws are evident, but minor hairlines are noted.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$60,000-\$80,000

Starting Bid: \$42,000



A Stunning Prooflike 1924 Gold Dollar MS64 NGC

23183 Republic of China. Tuan Chi-jui Gold Dollar ND (1924) MS64 NGC, Kann-1577, L&M-1097, KM-Pn73. Obv. 3/4 facing bust, of Tuan Chi-jui, with nine Chinese characters above meaning, "Commemorative Issue of the Seizure of the Government by the Republic of China." Rev. Two characters, in seal script, translating to "Peace," within a wreath. A superb example, with fully defined details, mirrored fields, and no flaws worthy of mention. This is the lone piece certified in MS64 by NGC, with no coins certified finer. Another of the many chances available to the astute collector, in this auction, to acquire one of the finest known specimens of a major rarity.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$40,000-\$50,000

Starting Bid: \$28,000



Phenomenal 1927 Sun-Yat-sen Gold Memento Dollar

23184 Republic of China. Gold Memento Dollar ND (1927) MS63 NGC, Kann-1553, L&M-unlisted in gold (type of L&M-49), KM-unlisted in gold (type of KM-Y318a.1). Obv. Bust of Sun Yat-sen left. Rev. Value (One Yuan) in circle with English legend, MEMENTO-BIRTH OF REPUBLIC OF CHINA. Brilliant golden mint luster, with well defined devices, and surfaces free of all but the most insignificant imperfections. An extremely rare gold presentation issue and the first example of this type we have seen. This appears to be the only example of this type certified by either NGC or PCGS. In April of 1927, the national government moved from Canton to Nanking. An immediate decision was made to discontinue minting the popular Yuan-Shih-kai Dollars and replace them with a Dollar depicting Dr. Sun Yat-sen. After some discussion, it was decided to use the design from the 1912 Memorial Dollar, with slight modifications, mainly on the reverse. Large quantities were minted in silver between 1927 and 1932, as well as a tiny number of gold presentation pieces.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$40,000-\$60,000

Starting Bid: \$28,000



Exceedingly Scarce Restrike Gold Memento Dollar

23185 Republic of China. Gold Memento Dollar ND (1927) MS60 NGC, 1949 Restrike from slightly rusty dies, L&M-1104. Obv. Bust of Sun Yat-sen left. Rev. Value (One Yuan) in circle with english legend, MEMENTO-BIRTH OF REPUBLIC OF CHINA. Full, brilliant, luster with an adequate strike and a few light contact marks, and pin scratches on the obverse. The reverse exhibits faint, intricate, lint marks, and both sides display the minor pebbled areas from being struck with dies not properly stored. An extremely rare issue, with only a very few of the restrikes known. This is the single piece certified by NGC or PCGS.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$50,000-\$75,000

Starting Bid: \$35,000



23186 Republic of China. Gold 10 Dollars Year 1 (1916) MS63 NGC, Kann-1515, L&M-1028, KM-Y333. Obv. Bust of Emperor Hung Hsien left. Rev. Winged dragon flying left, four Chinese characters above, six below. Sharply struck, with nicely mirrored fields and light contact marks. Only one example has been certified finer by NGC. Very rare in this condition.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$20,000-\$30,000

Starting Bid: \$14,000





Outstanding Giorgi Pattern 10 Dollars

23187 Republic of China. Yuan Shih-kai gold Pattern 10 Dollars 1916 with L. GIORGI MS63 NGC, Tientsin mint, Kann-1515 (unlisted with L. Giorgi), L&M-1028, struck to commemorate the beginning of Yuan Shih-kai's reign as Emperor Hung Hsien. Obv. Bust of Yuan Shih-kai left in military dress. Rev. Winged dragon flying left, legend above in Chinese reading, "The Empire of China," legend below in Chinese reading, "The beginning (of the) Hung Hsien (regime), preceded by 10, and followed by Yuan, at the reverse periphery between 8 and 9 o'clock is L. Giorgi. This exceedingly rare piece is bright, with full luster, superb definition, and matte surfaces. We can find evidence of only one other recent sale of this type: Stacks Bowers & Ponterio sold an AU58 NGC example in their August 2011 Hong Kong auction, Lot 70010, for \$170,000 hammer price. Only two pieces have been certified by NGC and PCGS, and this example is by far, the finer of the two.

Eduard Kann, in his masterful work on modern Chinese coins, noted that two types were struck of the 1916 Yuan Shih-kai Ten Dollars. He also noted that few had ever seen both types and he could not confirm the existence of the second type (the L. Giorgi type). This second specimen, that no one had seen, and no one could describe, was, according to Kann, "made in very small quantities only and presented to a privileged few of Yuan Shih-kai's immediate entourage." Supposedly the dies were then destroyed. Luigi Giorgi was an Italian engraver who lived in Tientsin and became an engraver at the mint. He engraved the die for the popular "Fat Man" Dollar and left his name on several very rare Chinese Pattern coins.

From the Ultima Collection

Estimate: \$250,000-\$350,000

Starting Bid: \$175,000

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



23188 People's Republic of China. Unicorn platinum Proof 100 Yuan (1 ounce) 1996 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC, Fr-B111, KM948. Obv. Eastern Unicorn. Rev. Western Unicorn and maiden. An incredible example, with flawless surfaces and an impeccable strike. The fields are full deep mirror and the devices heavily frosted yielding a glorious cameo appearance. Included is the original case of issue.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$9,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000

23189 People's Republic of China. Gold Dragon and Phoenix 200 Yuan (2 ounce) 1990 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM320, Fr-B91. Obv. Great Wall with date below. Rev. Dragon and Phoenix with value, weight, and fineness. A Superb, essentially flawless, example, with deeply mirrored fields and stunning cameo contrast. A very scarce, and popular, issue.

Estimate: \$9,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500

COLOMBIA



Scarce “Rat Nose” 8 Escudos of Colombia

23190 Charles III gold 8 Escudos 1766 NR-JV AU58 NGC, Nuevo Reino mint, KM41. An impressive well-struck and planchet-flaw-free example of this “Rat Nose” type with the barest traces of friction on the highest points and surfaces that are otherwise pleasingly original, displaying much luster with an added gleam among the peripheral devices. Marks, fully commensurate with the grade, blend seamlessly and round out the appeal. A scarce and demanded type in any grade.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Lustrous Mint State Nuevo Reino 8 Escudos

23191 Charles III gold 8 Escudos 1783 NR-JJ MS62 NGC, Nuevo Reino mint, KM50.1. Far above average with bright golden surfaces that are free of the frequently encountered planchet adjustment marks and a strike that is perfectly centered atop the flan. An ideal candidate for type set inclusion.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$4,500



A Conditionally Rare Masterpiece

23192 Nueva Granada gold 16 Pesos 1847 Bogota-RS MS66 PCGS, Bogota mint, KM94.1. A virtually unimprovable, premium Gem example of this generally available issue with alluring glow throughout the olive-gold surfaces and a strike that is near-complete but for a small portion of the centers. The single highest graded example of the date certified by PCGS, and very likely the finest example of the type that anyone will ever be able to acquire.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000

COSTA RICA



Fully Original 1828 4 Escudos from Costa Rica

23193 Central American Republic gold 4 Escudos 1828 CR-F AU58 PCGS, San Jose mint, KM16. An elusive date from this highly demand type, and about as mark-free as one will find, with radiant, satiny luster on both the obverse and reverse. Likely never circulated, the design detail, most notably on the sun's face and the leftward portion of the ceiba tree, does show some striking incompleteness which is customary for the type and likely led to the assigned grade from PCGS. Still, among the nicest examples of this date around, and one that is certain to attract a long line of interested bidders.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



23194 Central American Republic gold 4 Escudos 1835 CR-F AU55 NGC, San Jose mint, KM16, Fr-2. Mintage: 697. Orange-gold tone engulfs the obverse and reverse and remnants of original mint bloom boosts the overall flash. As is somewhat typical of the type, the legends were sharply rendered during striking, but softness upon the sun and mountain range, as well as the corresponding ceiba tree leaves on the reverse, is evident. A couple pinscratches in the legend before and after CENTRO are worth mentioning, but the surfaces must still be considered decidedly above-average. A very collectible specimen overall.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$7,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$3,500



23195 Central American Republic gold 4 Escudos 1837 CR-E AU55 NGC, San Jose mint, KM16, Fr-2. Superb for the assigned grade with a well-detailed strike for the type and nearly full, coruscating luster remaining over the surfaces. Resulting from the combination of die fatigue and die rust (as made), significant granularity is observed atop much of the surfaces, as well as a large die crack prominently running through the date. Close inspection reveals limited handling however, an attribute that collectors with certainly find most-pleasing. All in all, one of the great designs produced by the early Latin American republics and a coin that always finds itself high within world gold collector's want-lists.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$12,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Classic Latin American 8 Escudos Type

23196 Central American Republic gold 8 Escudos 1833 CR-F AU50 PCGS, San Jose mint, KM17, Fr-1. A gorgeous representative, undeniably choice for the type, with some original luster remaining among the protected devices and an engrossing mixture of reddish-copper tone on both the obverse and reverse surfaces. Most impressive however is the strike, bold and even, that transferred the often-blunt sun face confidently onto the flan and evenly detailed the split “8” “E” denomination on the other side; the combination of the three strengths happening next to never on this date. Despite the light circulation, a truly great example of this date, and one that is certain to garner significant demand.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000

CUBA



Impeccably Preserved Single-Year 1/2 Onza Issue

23197 Republic gold 1/2 Onza 1850-JB AU58 NGC, San Jose mint, KM100. Nearly as-struck in terms of surface quality, however the central motifs, as was often the case with this type, show considerable bluntness which obscures much of the native's finer details as well as a portion of the corresponding Costa Rican coat of arms. Still, among the very finest known, and for the collector endeavoring to collect Costa Rica by type, a key coin in the series.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



23198 Provisional Republic copper Proof Pattern 1/2 Peso 1870 P-CT PR64 Red and Brown NGC, Potosi mint, KMX-4a. Nearly fully "red" with some light purplish color fade and exceptional overall mirrors that give a wonderfully glassy appearance to the surfaces. A rare and highly coveted denomination from this pattern series, and as such, certain to fetch a strong price.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$3,800



Key Date Cuban Proof 20 Centavos Mintage of Only 50

23199 Republic Proof 20 Centavos 1916 PR66 NGC, Philadelphia mint, KM13.2. A significant rarity in Proof format with a mintage of only 50 coins, and even more so in elevated grades such as the present piece. The surfaces, fully original in their presentation, display ultimate crispness of the details with a melange of yellow, violet, blue, crimson and peach color that overlies both sides. Inspection with a loupe confirms the grade, with undisturbed reflectivity in the fields and no visible marks. Easily one of the finest extant and certain to land in a most-accomplished collection.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



A Stunning Specimen Striking of Victoria One of Very Few Known

23200 Victoria Specimen 1/4 Piastre 1882-H SP64 Red and Brown NGC, Heaton mint, KM1.1. An extremely rare Specimen issue from the early days of British influence in Cyprus with knife-like crispness throughout the design and sparkling luster in the fields that results from significant die polish lines (as made). The color, mostly red, varies slightly on each side with the obverse showcasing bright orange-red at the edges with some faded burgundy-red in the centers and the reverse being more even pinkish-red with tiny dapples of purple tone. While trivial in appearance, a single instance of contact in the field to the left of the Victoria's crown is the only post-strike flaw of note.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



Remarkable Gem Specimen 1/2 Piastre

23201 Victoria Specimen 1/2 Piastre 1882-H SP65 Red NGC, Heaton mint, KM2. Struck from business strike dies that were clearly specially prepared, with intricate detail that has been perfectly rendered throughout the central motifs and peripheries, as well as fields that reveal significant artifact lines from the dies being specially polished; the result being a charming glow that is entirely unlike that of a business strike. Long-time special handling is also apparent, as evidence of handling remains at a bare minimum and original pinkish-red color confirms environmentally-conscious storage. An extreme rarity in this "presentation-style" format and, for the Cypriot specialist, undoubtedly a significant offering.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Scarce Mint State Czechoslovakian 10 Dukatu

23202 Republic gold 10 Dukatu 1932 MS62 NGC, Kremnitz mint, KM14. Mintage: 1,035. A radiant bloom prevails and the strike is impressively defined with evenly spaced, and minimally distracting, handling over both sides that limits the grade. Highly coveted as a type with its large size and across-the-board low mintages being significant factors in its broad-based collector appeal.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000

DANZIG



Low-Mintage Proof Danzig 25 Gulden

23203 Free City gold Proof 25 Gulden 1923 PR62 NGC, KM148. Mintage: 200 (in Proof). Neptune and his trident rise boldly from the glinting fields with minimal contact marks over either side signaling a Proof striking and long-term stewardship by a collector thereafter. A vastly popular one-year type, largely due to the combined mintage for the date in all formats being a minuscule 1,000 and the overall limited number of 20th century issuances by Danzig.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000

DENMARK

1691 Christian V 2 Ducats
Possibly the Finest Known

23204 Christian V gold 2 Ducats 1691-CW MS62 NGC, KM416, Fr-154, H-27B, N-101. ex. Bruun Collection, 5/1925. An incredible rarity within the Danish series and according to Newman's envelope that accompanies the lot, one of only 7 known. While that number is certainly dated by several decades (at least), a search of modern auction sales appears to support a very limited number extant. Research shows that two examples have sold in recent times: the first, in part II of the Jens Dahl Knudsens Collection for 52,000 Krone in 2006, and the second, a similar quality specimen to the present, by Bruun Rasmussen in 2012 for 12,000 Euros. When comparing the present example to that of the Rasmussen coin, several interesting observations are made. Most interestingly, the present coin was struck from a much earlier die state, as reverse die cracks appear faintly visible on the Newman coin, but become much bolder and more expansive on the Rasmussen coin. Could failure of the reverse die have led to this type's overall rarity? Whatever the case, the collector now has a chance to acquire a gorgeous representative, with sparkling luster that adorns the fields and full central detailing that surpasses that on the Rasmussen coin. Another landmark opportunity.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate' Partnership of Eric P Newman / B.G. Johnson.

Estimate: \$14,000-\$18,000

Starting Bid: \$7,000

ECUADOR



23205 Frederik V gold Ducat 1758 A-VH, KM588, Fr-261, MS61 NGC, draped arms with EBEN-EZER below. A well-struck example with full mint luster and no adjustment marks. Rare type and grade. (Incorrectly noted as CH on the NGC insert).

Estimate: \$5,500-\$6,500

Starting Bid: \$2,700



Impressive Choice AU 2 Escudos Among the Finest Known for the Date

23206 Republic gold 2 Escudos 1835 Quito-GJ AU58 NGC, Quito mint, KM16. A majestic example of this scarce denomination and certainly among the finest extant for the date with remarkably sharp detail remaining within the obverse portrait and only the slightest softening on the reverse mountain tops that defines the grade. Limited marks, comparable to the allotable amount typically associated with the MS63 grade, are of note, and as a result, the overall appeal may, in the eyes of many, surpass that of the few Mint State examples that have been certified. Flares of reddish-copper tone, a consequence of the imperfect alloying of the metals, adds a touch of character. A great piece!

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Fully Detailed Bolivar 8 Escudos Among the Finest Known!

23207 Republic gold 8 Escudos 1850 Quito-GJ UNC Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC, Quito mint, KM34.1, Fr-8. One of the great issues of the early Republic, this type is immediately captivating not only for its impressive size, but also for the wonderfully expressive bust of the “great liberator” Bolívar that comprises the obverse design. Listed simply as “Rare” in the Standard Catalog of World Coins, this telling notation really only tells part of the story. The Eliasberg collection, sold in 2006, amazingly held three examples of this type, but not the 1850 date; as a collector of means and great passion, he would have surely snatched up an example if he had the chance! That said, the condition that the present coin remains in is only a compliment to its elusive rarity. Attributable to its certain low mintage, the fields maintain a fresh, semi-prooflike appearance with a particularly “glassy” look to the reverse. The strike is impressively defined and better than typically seen for the type with full peripheral sharpness and an above-average central strike that only leaves a small area of incompleteness at the back of Bolívar’s head and the corresponding right flag in the reverse coat of arms. No evidence of highpoint friction is seen, but light handling and scattered marks are present. All considered, a beautifully sublime coin! - one of the highlights of the entire sale and one that Latin specialist surely can’t afford to pass up.

Estimate: \$30,000-\$40,000

Starting Bid: \$15,000



Excessively Rare Paris Mint Proof Striking

23208 Republic Proof 4 Reales 1862-Quito PR61 NGC, Paris mint, KM-Pn7. Reeded Edge. The overall striking quality is immediately discernible as “not Quito made”, with fully struck-up central details and impressively formed squared rims. Closer inspection shows expertly segmented reeding on the edges and further ensures its Paris mint origin. While carelessly handled at one time, pleasing reflectivity remains in the reverse fields, and an enchanting array of green and gold patina reflects its eventual cabinet storage. An impressive and important rarity within the Ecuadorian series with no more than a few known, and as such, certain to entice the South American collector with an eye for world-class coins.

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500

EGYPT



Starkly Cameoed Fuad I 500 Piastres

23209 Fuad I gold 500 Piastres AH1340 (1922) PR62 Cameo NGC, KM342, Fr-26. A beautiful piece of gold, struck during the King's first year of reign, and produced in splendid cameo effect with deep frost veiling the central portrait and the broad edges. A high-demand type, and very choice for the grade, with limited contact and relatively few hairlines. Worthy of a nice premium to most seen.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,800



Struck in Celebration of the Royal Wedding

23210 Farouk gold Proof 500 Piastres AH1357 (1938) PR66 NGC, London mint, KM373, Fr-35. Pleasing frost adorns the design with especially reflective tone-free fields that benefit the overall appearance. A wildly popular issue that was struck to commemorate the royal wedding of King Farouk to Queen Farida.

Estimate: \$9,000-\$11,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000



A Delightful Premium Gem of Farouk

23211 Farouk gold Proof 500 Piastres AH1357 (1938) PR66 NGC, London mint, KM373, Fr-35. Far above-average for this sought-after issue with nearly visually pristine fields and high points that add delicate cameo contrast to the presentation. Of the 94 examples that have been certified by NGC, only 7 examples have received a higher numerical grade.

Estimate: \$9,000-\$11,000

Starting Bid: \$4,500

An Impressive Gold 500 Piastres

23212 Farouk gold Proof 500 Piastres AH1357 (1938) PR66 NGC, London mint, KM373, Fr-35. King Farouk in military uniform and the reverse motif sit in mild contrast to deeply reflective, problem-free fields and nary an imperfection is visible even upon magnified inspection. Light apricot tone in the central obverse adds a dash of uniqueness to the appearance.

Estimate: \$9,000-\$11,000

Starting Bid: \$4,500

FINLAND



23213 Russian Dutchy - Nicholas II gold 10 Markkaa 1905-L MS64 NGC, Helsinki mint, KM8.2, Fr-6. Mintage: 43,000. The undisputed key date for 10 Markkaa series, and well-preserved for the type, with a hammered strike that fully renders the central devices and peripheral lettering. Light tone sits atop the surfaces, yet underlying flash remains evident. Choice for the assigned grade.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500

23214 Russian Dutchy - Nicholas II gold 10 Markkaa 1905-L MS64 NGC, Helsinki mint, KM8.2, Fr-6. Mintage: 43,000. A second near-Gem example of this important date with semi-reflective gleam in the fields and pinpoint definition throughout the devices. Delicate milky-white tone atop the surfaces confirms the present piece as a sister-coin to the previous lot.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500

FRANCE



23215 Jean II le Bon (1350-64) gold Mouton d'or ND MS64 NGC, from 17 January 1355, Fr-280, Duplessy-291. + AGn o DEI o QVI o TOLL' o PCCA o MVDI o MISERERE o nOB, nimbate Agnus Dei left, head right, a long cross with banner behind; all within a tressure broken by IOH' REX in the exergue / + XP'C : VInCIT : XP'C : REGnAT : XP'C : IMPERAT, cross fleury with lis in angles; all within a quadrilobe with lis in spandrels. Remarkably preserved surfaces are the highlight of this coin, with soft luster blanketing the fields and devices. Some doubling is to be found in the legends, while the centers are clear and well struck-up.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



23216 Jean II le Bon (1350-64) gold Mouton d'or ND MS64 NGC, from 17 January 1355, Fr-280, Duplessy-291. + AGn o DEI o QVI o TOLL' o PCCA o MVDI o MISERERE o nOB, nimbate Agnus Dei left, head right, a long cross with banner behind; all within a tressure broken by IOH' REX in the exergue / + XP'C : VInCIT : XP'C : REGnAT : XP'C : IMPERAT, cross fleury with lis in angles; all within a quadrilobe with lis in spandrels. An outstanding example of this issue with minimal striking weakness and very little doubling. Bright luster accentuates crisply struck details.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$5,500



23217 Charles V (1364-80) gold Franc à pied ND MS65 NGC, from 20 April 1365, Fr-284, Dup-360. KAROLVS x DI x GR | FRAnCORV x REX, crowned king standing facing with sword and Hand of Justice beneath a Gothic dais; lis in the fields to either side / + XPC * VIINCIT * XPC * REGIAT * XPC * IMPERAT, cross fleury, crowns and lis in angles; all within a quadrilobe, lis in spandrels. A beautifully toned example with full, underlying luster. Despite some typical shortness of flan affecting the legends, the detail and eye-appeal of this specimen are superb. In particular, the portrait of the king here is splendidly rendered.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



A Wonderful Gem Ecu Seldom Rivalled Quality

23218 Louis XIV Ecu 1710-(9) MS65 NGC, Rennes mint, KM386.23. A marvel of existence, toned in splendorous shades, with antique golden hues serving as a central base and lime-green, sky-blue and violet coloration circling the devices and highlighting protected areas of the central detail. Beneath the tone, glowing luster remains fully evident and further boosts the outstanding appeal. The overall striking quality, especially considering the fact that these issues are commonly plagued by significant planchet adjustments, is equally exceptional, with all details being fully struck-up and clear. If not for a small natural rim inclusion at 2 o'clock, one could imagine an even higher grade! A truly fine specimen of the this type and a clear "coin to target" for the connoisseur of crowns of exceptional quality.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



23219 Louis XIV gold 2 Louis d'or 1690-A AU58 PCGS, Paris mint, KM280.1. Full original mint luster, the obverse features are somewhat crude due to a very late die state. Very scarce type.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,500

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Outstanding Near-Gem Ecu of Louis XV

23220 Louis XV Ecu 1724-V MS64 NGC, Troyes mint, KM459.20, Dav-1328. Liquid luster drenches the surfaces with no apparent under-type (as is commonly seen) and the strike has been confidently rendered and boldly displays the design. An obvious candidate for finest-known and worthy of a significant premium given its rarely paralleled eye-appeal.

Estimate: \$7,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$7,000



A Gorgeous 5 Francs Essai from an Ephemeral Period

23221 Napoleon copper Proof Essai 5 Francs 1815 PR65 Brown NGC, Paris mint, Maz-568B. By Droz. Beautifully presented with a perfectly crisp design and rich mahogany-bronzed surfaces that showcase glossy reflectivity in the fields and satin sheen on the devices. An important and rare issue from this short-lived 100 Days period and unquestionably among the finest that survive.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Rarely Offered Louis-Napoleon Proof 5 Francs Perhaps the Finest Extant

23222 Louis-Napoleon Proof 5 Francs 1852-A PR65 NGC, Paris mint, KM773.1, Dav-94. "Barre" signature. An exemplary specimen of this one-year type with needle-sharp detailing within Napoleon's hair and the reverse wreath, pleasing earthy tone atop obviously mirrored fields and a light cameo effect resulting from a delicately frosted central design. Struck just prior to the end of the Second Republic when Louis-Napoleon would take the title of Emperor Napoleon III.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500





Astounding 1855 Essai 100 Francs Ex. Farouk Collection

23223 Napoleon III gold Proof Essai 100 Francs 1855-A PR65 Cameo NGC, Paris mint, Maz-1600 (R4), VG-3405. Plain edge. An immensely rare pattern, likely known in quantities of three or four, and nearly identical to the adopted design from that year, with the only differences of substance being the placement of an A above BARRE on the obverse and the “pointing finger” privy mark to the left of the date on the reverse. The surfaces, as are suggested by the Gem grade, remain wonderfully fresh with gleaming fields and satin-textured design elements. Yellow-gold tone sits around the peripheries of both sides and serves to frame the centers, bringing them into heightened focus. A great coin that is only enhanced by its legendary pedigree.

Ex. Farouk Collection (Sotheby's 2/1954 - Lot 575)

Estimate: \$30,000-\$40,000

Starting Bid: \$15,000



Deeply Cameoed Napoleon III Essai 100 Francs

23224 Napoleon III gold Proof Essai 100 Francs 1861 PR64 NGC, Paris mint, Maz-1602 (R4), VG-3574. Plain edge. A sublime example of this great pattern rarity, starkly contrasted between the highly frosted central motifs and the endlessly mirrored fields, with impeccable definition from Napoleon's portrait and reverse coat of arm, to the sharply formed dentils that adorn the peripheries. The grade, if anything, is conservative as the eye-appeal is nothing short of gem. Technically very similar to the standard design, but differentiated by the placement of a star above the BARRE signature on the obverse and a star to the left of the date on the reverse. All told, a most-desirable piece and one that carries with it essentially universal appeal.

Estimate: \$30,000-\$40,000

Starting Bid: \$15,000



23225 Napoleon III gold 100 Francs 1865-A MS64 NGC, Paris mint, KM802.1, Fr-580, Gad-1136. Mintage: 1,517. Especially choice and besides the prohibitively rare 1870 date, the key to the type with a low mintage and relatively few Mint State survivors. Currently the sole finest example graded by NGC with a single MS64 also graded by PCGS.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Exceptionally Elusive 1868-E 100 Francs An Important French Rarity!

23226 Napoleon III gold Proof Essai 100 Francs 1868-E AU55 NGC, Paris mint, Maz-1604 (R4), VG-3716. Essentially identical to the circulating design with the minor variances being a star above BARRE on the obverse and an E to the left of the date on the reverse. Struck to Proof specifications, the details remain notably crisp, and pleasing reflectivity is showcased in the fields. Handling accounts for the grade, and given the overall similarities to a circulating type, it's not hard to understand how the present piece at one time "got confused". Most notably, a small scuff shows on Napoleon's cheek bone, as well as a set of thin pinscratches to the right of the coat of arms and below AIS in FRANCAIS on the reverse. These faults however, are relatively minor when put in context to the monumental rarity that is this coin. After all, with likely no more than 3 or 4 in private hands, who knows when the next offering of this elusive type will be? Our guess...not any time soon!

Estimate: \$18,000-\$22,000

Starting Bid: \$9,000



A Classic 19th Century French Rarity

23227 Napoleon III gold 100 Francs 1870-A AU53 NGC, Paris mint, KM802.1, Fr-580, Gad-1136, Le Franc-551/14. A classic French rarity, this last-year-of-type issue was struck to the tune of 10,460 pieces. However, after Prussia defeated Napoleon III, putting an end to the Franco-Prussian War, the majority of this date's mintage was sent to Germany as a partial reparation for their loss. Later melted by the Germans, the only survivors became those that had, for one reason or another, escaped into circulation. Not immediately recognized as a rarity, today, examples are very rare with nearly all showing some evidence of having circulated.

The present example, like most found, is essentially fully detailed with some scattered marks that reflect a brief circulating period. Light copper tone clings to the devices and adds a touch of pleasing contrast to the otherwise yellow-gold surfaces.

Rarely encountered on the market, we have been able to locate a single example selling at auction within the past decade. That piece, rather comparable to the present in overall condition and appearance, hammered for 46,000 Swiss Francs in a 2007 UBS auction. Given the present strength in the market, and the significant development in the prices realized of significant rarities in the intervening 7 years, we can only anticipate continued price escalation for this date. As such, this represents a true standout coin in this Platinum Night auction, and an opportunity that will likely remain unduplicated for some time to come.

Estimate: \$50,000-\$70,000

Starting Bid: \$25,000



Impressive Gem Republic 100 Francs Tied for the Finest Certified

23228 Republic gold 100 Francs 1879-A MS65 NGC, Paris mint, KM832, Fr-590. A resplendent Gem with vibrant luster and sharp design detailing that only serves to highlight the overall mark-free nature of the surfaces. An incredibly elusive grade for this type and one that has gained significant collector attention in the past several years.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$5,500

A Key Rarity in the 100 Francs Series

23229 Republic gold 100 Francs 1887-A MS64 NGC, Paris mint, KM832, Fr-590, Gad-1137. Mintage: 234. Choice for the grade with attractive toning highlights around mildly reflective fields and soft satin frost atop the central motifs. The finest example of this sought-after date we have seen and among the finest known with only a single example besting the present coin at NGC and none rivaling or besting it at PCGS. The first example we have offered in over two years.

Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Prohibitively Rare 1894-A 100 Francs

23230 Republic gold 100 Francs 1894-A MS61 NGC, Paris mint, KM832, Fr-590, Gad-1137. Mintage: 143. Struck from noticeably fresh dies with reflectivity in the fields and light underlying die polish lines (as made) that add a touch of sparkle to the surfaces. Light handling, as is commonplace for the issue, limits the grade. A major rarity as a result of the incredibly low mintage, with examples rarely coming to market and the present piece being the first to be offered in an U.S. auction in over a decade.

Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Elusive Near-Gem 100 Francs

23231 Republic gold 100 Francs 1896-A MS64 NGC, Paris mint, KM832, Fr-590, Gad-1137. Mintage: 400. A borderline Gem in all respects with sharp definition within all the intricate design components, alluring flash in the fields and surfaces that have obviously been preserved with care. Light scattered toning confirms absolute originality. Tied with two other coins for the finest graded by NGC.

Estimate: \$25,000-\$30,000

Starting Bid: \$12,500



Impressive Premium Gem 100 Francs

23232 Republic gold 100 Francs 1935-(a) MS66 NGC, Paris mint, KM880, Fr-598. An elite example of this scarce Bazor-designed issue with rich, satiny luster, soft rose-golden colored surfaces and limited evidence of contact on either the highpoints or in the fields. Currently tied for the finest graded at NGC and likely to remain as such for the foreseeable future.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



23233 Republic gold and silver Piedfort Proof Sets 1978, A silver piedfort proof set and a gold piedfort proof set. The silver set includes the following denominations:

1 centime (KM-P594), 5 centimes (KM-P597), 10 centimes (KM-P600), 20 centimes (KM-P603), 1/2 franc (KM-P606), 1 franc (KM-P609), 5 francs (KM-P614), 10 francs (KM-P617), and 50 francs (KM-P619).

The gold set includes the following denominations: 1 centime (KM-P595), 5 centime (KM-P598), 10 centimes (KM-P601), 20 centimes (KM-P604), 1/2 franc (KM-P607), 1 franc (KM-P610), 5 francs (KM-P615), 10 francs (KM-P618), 50 francs (KM-P620).

Both sets include the original case. An extremely rare opportunity; we last offered just the gold piedfort set in January, 2012, where it fetched a hammer of \$11,500, but we have been unable to find any example of a complete silver set being offered. This lot is sure to arouse quite a bit of interest from the collector of modern world coins. (Total: 18 coins)

Estimate: \$12,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000

FRENCH INDO-CHINA



Beautifully Toned French Colonial Proof

23234 French Colonial Proof 50 Cents 1885-A PR63 NGC, Paris mint, KM4, Lec-254 (unlisted in Proof). Extremely rare in Proof format with an original overlay of rich antique-gold, olive and sienna patina that caresses both sides, knife-like peripheries where the rims and edges sit at a 90 degree angle to each other and central detail that is equally crisp. A decidedly choice coin for the grade with evidence of light handling being almost entirely concealed from the naked eye. The first Proof of this date and denomination that we have seen and certain to delight the collector of colonial Asia.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$12,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Extremely Rare Proof 1900 Piastre Only 100 Minted!

23235 French Colonial Proof Piastre 1900 PR63 NGC, Paris mint, KM5a.1, Lec-283. Mintage: 100. An exquisite Proof striking from this vastly popular series with glowing, champagne-toned surfaces and crisply separated design details as a result of a carefully-administered strike. Several small flyspeck marks to the left of Liberty's fasces account for the grade, but the surfaces are otherwise rather choice. The only date of this type to be struck to Proof specifications, and with only 100 made, very rarely encountered in the marketplace. Thus, an unquestionably important coin for the specialist or collector of elite Crowns from around the world.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$12,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000

GERMAN NEW GUINEA



Satiny Gem German New Guinea 5 Mark

23236 German Colonial 5 Mark 1894-A MS65 NGC, Berlin mint, KM7. A gorgeous example of this classic crown-sized type with rich, glowing luster in the fields that dances around the sharply rendered bird-of-paradise and among the date and denomination on the wreathed side. Very nearly brilliant with only light golden tone on both sides. An elusive issue in this deluxe grade and avidly sought as one of the most beautiful designs in all of numismatics.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000

GERMAN STATES

ANHALT-DESSAU



23237 Anhalt-Dessau. Friedrich gold Proof 10 Mark 1901-A PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC, Berlin mint, KM25, Fr-3750. Superb mirror fields with a boldly contrasting cameo bust. A choice example of this rare one-year type.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500

AUGSBURG



A Stunning Double-Taler of Augsburg

23238 Augsburg. Free Imperial City 2 Taler 1740-IT MS66 NGC, Augsburg mint, with titles of Karl VI, Jonas Pieter Thiébaud as die-cutter, Triple Horseshoe mm, KM146, Dav-1920, Förchner-150, Forster-519. Of spectacular design and style, this very scarce Double-Taler remains in a breathtaking state of preservation. Generally seen in AU or low-grade Mint State, often cleaned or ex-jewelry, the superb original surfaces of this specimen demonstrate the great care taken by the generations of numismatists that have showcased this magnificent piece in their cabinets. The tone is a golden russet throughout with fully evident underlying luster, while the strike is needle-sharp. It will likely be some years before a matching piece of comparable quality may be seen again at auction.

Estimate: \$25,000-\$30,000

Starting Bid: \$12,500

BADEN



23239 Baden. Wilhelm 2 Taler ND (1629)-GC VF35 NGC, Georg Cramer as mintmaster, KM12, Dav-6039. A very rare type, especially so in a Double Taler module. While the planchet was somewhat crudely prepared, the surfaces exhibit deep-gray tone over well-detailed devices. According to our research, the most recent example of this issue sold at auction was a VF/XF example sold in a Munzen & Medaillen (Basel) auction in July of 2001 for EUR 16,000. This extraordinary offering presents a singular opportunity for the advanced collector of Early-Modern Talers.
Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000
Starting Bid: \$7,500

EICHSTATT



23240 Eichstätt - Bishopric. Sede Vacante 2 Taler 1790-W MS65 NGC, Nürnberg mint, KM95, Dav-2212. A stunning example of this type, near-fully struck with gorgeous rose-gold and sea-green iridescence throughout the fields. Absent are significant surface marks, the few present require the aid of a glass. This piece was issued after the death of Johann Anton III and was the last Sede Vacante issue prior to the secularization of the bishopric.
Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000
Starting Bid: \$2,500

FRANKFURT



23241 Frankfurt. Free Imperial City gold 2 Ducat 1710 AU58 NGC, KM173, Fr-986. A very scarce type possessed of an exacting strike with flashy surfaces. Known as “Storm-ducats,” the reverse of both the single and double ducat denominations of this type provide a very literal illustration of the legend. It is a part of a verse from Proverbs, “Nomen Domini Turris Fortissima” (The name of our Lord is a mighty tower) and was often utilized on coinage of Frankfurt to remind the citizens of the political and religious storms they had collectively weathered.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$4,500

HANNOVER



23242 Hannover. George III of England gold Proof 5 Taler 1813-TW PR65 Cameo NGC, London mint, Thomas Wyon as die-cutter, KM101, Fr-619, D./S.-85. A beautifully struck example of this rarity with frosty devices set upon mirrored fields. Light handling detracts little from the overall eye-appeal. A small copper spot on the reverse is scarcely visible due to the reflectivity of the surfaces. The NGC insert incorrectly attributes this piece to Brunswick-Wolfenbützel.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500

LEUTKIRCH



23243 Leutkirch. Free City gold Ducat 1748 MS63 NGC, Augsburg mint, KM5, Fr-1441. A beautiful example of an outsourced coinage from a Free City that very rarely exercised its right to mint. The fields are prooflike with some light marks and the details are quite sharp, save for an area of weakness in the very center, typical of the type. This issue was minted to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Peace of Westphalia.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern

Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000

Starting Bid: \$5,500

SAXONY



Rarely Seen Augsburg Confession Commemorative 6 Ducats

23244 Saxony. Johan Georg I gold 6 Ducats 1630 VF Details (Removed from Jewelry) NGC, KM-A423, Fr-2697. 20.2gms. The Augsburg Confession, an outline for the faith structure of the Lutheran Church, was presented on June 25, 1530 to Holy Roman Emperor Charles V at the Diet in Augsburg; the document, consisting of 28 articles would shortly thereafter become one of the most vital documents for the Lutheran Reformation. Given its continuing significance to the faith, Johan Georg saw it fit on the 100th anniversary of its issuance to produce a commemorative series in its recognition. Produced in silver and gold, gold strikings were issued in ducat weight with the larger issues using taler dies. As is commonplace for issues of this size, the present example evidently served less in a commercial role, but more as a religious charm or talisman, with NGC noting evidence, while not immediately visible inside of holder, of having once been used in jewelry. As a result of this close-held usage, the surfaces show some moderate wear and flan waviness, but the important details, including the date, the busts Johan Georg and Johann and the descriptive legends, remain fully legible. Extremely rare in this weight and when combined with the historic significance of the issue, easily one of the more interesting German issues of the 17th century.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



23245 Saxony. Frederick Augustus I (Augustus II of Poland) Taler 1728 IGS MS63 NGC, Dresden mint, Dav-2653, KM-776, Gumowski-2108. Obv. Laureate and armored bust right. Rev. Crowned arms of Poland, Lithuania, and Saxony within palm branches. A splendid Mint State example. Pleasing bluish-gray toning over lustrous, nearly mark-free surfaces. Rare in this exceptional condition. Augustus, called “the Strong” because of his great physical strength, liked to engage in public displays of his physical abilities. His reign as King of Poland however was not very successful, and was filled with one military engagement after another, many of them unsuccessful.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Rare Proof 20 Mark of Saxony

23246 Saxony. Georg gold Proof 20 Mark 1903-E PR64 Cameo NGC, Muldenhütten mint, KM1260. An elusive proof issue with remarkable mirror depth in the fields and light honey-gold cameo contrast on the central devices and peripheral lettering that helps boost the eye-appeal. One small tick, in the field immediately to the right of Georg’s forehead, is the most distinguishable on the surfaces, and helps to explain the grade.

Estimate: \$3,500-\$4,500

Starting Bid: \$2,500

GERMANY

WEIMAR REPUBLIC



Eye-Appealing Gem Proof 50 Reichspfennig

23247 Weimar Republic Proof 50 Reichspfennig 1924-A PR65 NGC, Berlin mint, KM41, Jaeger-318. Lively surfaces showcase delightful reflectivity in the fields with no apparent post-strike flaws and a touch of overlying crimson, sky-blue and purple tone that aids the overall eye-appeal. An avidly pursued Proof rarity inside the Weimar Republic corpus of coins and currently tied with one other example for the finest certified by NGC.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000

Starting Bid: \$2,000

GREAT BRITAIN



23248 Edward III (1327-77) gold Noble 1361-69 MS65 NGC, Calais mint, Treaty Period, S-1504, North-1234 (R). Crowned king with sword and shield standing facing in ship with a flag at the stern, a saltire at the beginning of his titles / Floriate cross with C in central quadrilobe, cross potent mm. A truly exceptional example of this rare issue; the strike is superb and the surfaces are lustrous and beautifully preserved. In addition to eye-appeal, other compelling highlights include a wonderful portrait of the king and remarkably clear legends for the type. This stunning Noble is certainly among the finest Treaty Period specimens we have seen. (Note: The NGC attribution of S-1490 is incorrect, as that would be a London mint Pre-Treaty piece)

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



A Superb “Heavy Coinage” Noble of Henry IV

23249 Henry IV (1399-1413) gold Noble 1399-1412 MS63 NGC, London mint, Heavy Coinage, S-1706, North-1336b (ER), Schneider-194 (but with 4 *leaf-shaped* Trefoils in angles around central cross, possibly making this a mule with the reverse of the previous issue with the old arms: S-1705), new arms on the king's shield with 3 Lis, crescent on rudder, *a beautiful specimen*, lustrous and with a sharp, even strike on a full flan, the important diagnostic features all well detailed, just a few slightly soft areas from striking here and there on each side, toned a warm reddish gold.

This is one of the rarest types of Nobles, all of its varieties made not long after the last Plantagenet king passed on. Very small quantities were issued for this first Lancastrian king, and in the first year or two of his reign, gold did not circulate at all. The “heavy” gold, including this Noble, was made so pure with extra grains of gold in order to flush the imitations coming from Flanders out of use, but the effort was not successful. Flanders outlawed use of the heavier English gold Noble on the Continent. Merchants in England refused to turn over their lighter Flemish copies for melting, not wishing to take losses on their lesser value. The authorities at the Royal Mint had no choice but to give in, and at Easter 1412 the Crown decided to debase all gold so as to stop the melting of English Nobles and their fractions. Thus, made only in small numbers but also melted, the Heavy Coinage ended. During this reign, only the so-called Light Nobles and their halves were made in quantity, but even they were coined for less than a year due to the king's death on March 20, 1413. Today, all Henry IV Nobles are rare, but the Heavy Coinage coins are especially so. By comparison, the popularly collected Nobles of Edward III are common. In 1413 the kingdom would pass to Henry IV's son — Henry V — with little change to the styles used for the coinage, and yet the subtle differences in engraving and especially the die-markings of Henry IV are distinctive. Not many of the surviving gold Nobles of this brief period in history can compare to this glorious piece. In fact, we can locate among sales of the past decade only one nearly comparable specimen, sold in London on September 30, 2010, by St James's Auctions, for £56,000 (about \$88,500 at the time, but excluding buyer's fees). Here indeed is a rare bidding opportunity — a real chance to own this rarity in a splendid state of preservation.

Estimate: \$60,000-\$80,000

Starting Bid: \$30,000



An Attractive Sovereign of the Boy-King

23250 Edward VI (1547-53) gold Sovereign (20 Shillings) ND XF45 PCGS, S-2450, North-1927 (very rare), 3rd Coinage, Tun mm (struck 1551-53). Some even light wear in the centers and yet this coin offers a pleasing portrait of the boy-king, the flan very nice and round, legends sharp with all letters fully formed making them easily readable, remnant luster, no abuse or damage and therefore a coin with unusually fine eye-appeal. SCBC value is £12,500 in VF, so this coin should be well worth a winning bid within our estimate.

Estimate: \$20,000-\$22,500

Starting Bid: \$10,000



23251 Elizabeth I Crown ND (1601-02) VF25 NGC, Seventh Issue, "1" mm, S-2582, North-2012 (R). An appealing example of this type, evenly toned and attractive despite corresponding areas of striking weakness on the obverse and reverse. A few very minor annealing flaws (as made), typical of the issue, are noted for accuracy.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Superb Oxford Pound of Charles I

23252 Charles I Oxford Pound 1643 AU55 NGC, Plume mm, S-2938, North-2397 (VR). An outstanding example of this classic rarity. The strike is excellent, exhibiting full-beaded rims with few areas of weakness and a touch of double-striking in the legends. The obverse fields were expertly smoothed long ago but have retoned evenly with the rest of the surfaces. The portrait of Charles on horseback is absolutely superb. Rare in any condition, the appearance at auction of such a stunning specimen as this is not likely to be repeated in the near future.

Estimate: \$40,000-\$60,000

Starting Bid: \$20,000



23253 Charles I gold Unite ND (1629-30) AU53 NGC, Tower mint, Group B, Heart mm, Fr-246, S-2688 (NGC attribution is incorrect). Despite some minor striking irregularities, this example is an outstanding example with sharp remaining details and few significant surface marks. This type is quite scarce in this level of preservation.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$3,500



23254 Charles I Pontefract Siege “Post-Mortem” Shilling 1648 XF45
NGC, S-3151. Struck after the execution of Charles I and issued in the name of Charles II, this extremely rare cut-plate siege issue is a truly exceptional survivor. These pieces, scarce to begin with, were crudely produced and generally saw heavy circulation. All Pontefract types are scarce and the octagonal post-mortem issues are even more so. This example features excellent remaining detail on the castle with clear legends on toned and original surfaces.

The medieval castle at Pontefract, in West Yorkshire, was key to the royalist hold of the region. It was besieged twice, first just before Christmas of 1644, enduring bombardment; during the short periods lacking warfare the castle still lacked access to normal supplies. It was surrendered in July 1645, only to be attacked again in the early summer of 1648 during the second segment of the Civil War. The royalist army refused to surrender even after the king was captured, tried, and executed, declaring the city to be the property of the king's son and employing the city's motto, “Post mortem patris pro filio”, in support of the monarchy. After a continual siege of nine months, the city and castle were surrendered to Oliver Cromwell himself. Because the castle had long been poorly maintained and was difficult to defend, Parliament ordered it demolished before the year ended.

J.J. North comments that the “main issue of Pontefract consists of shillings, which have a representation of the castle gateway as reverse type. As the siege continued after the death of Charles I, some of these bear the name of his son Charles II, with the inscription POST MORTEM PATRIS PRO FILIO (After the death of his father, for the son).” On the other side appears the Latin slogan HANC DEVS DEDIT (“God has given this”) and the date (very clear) below, yet another indication of the monarchy's ancient claim to rule as its divine right. C.E. Challis illuminates the rarity of these late Civil War issues thus: “Apart from their numismatic interest, which they share with the siege-pieces struck in the beleaguered royalist fortresses at Carlisle, Newark, Pontefract and Scarborough, all the royalist provincial coinages of the civil war have one thing in common, fewness of numbers. For all his access to the silver from Wales and the plate of colleges, aristocrats and the like, Charles I never achieved a bullion supply in any way commensurate with that of Parliament. In all probability the output of all his mints during the entire conflict was no more in total than two or three average month's output at the Tower between 1642 and 1645.”

Ex. CNG 90, lot 2620; Ex. Nomos FPL 4 (Winter 2011), no. 125

Estimate: \$10,000-\$12,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



23255 Commonwealth Crown 1653 AU53 NGC, S-3214, North-2721 (R). This example is exceptional both in its appearance and level of preservation. The lion's share of the details are well-struck and remain sharp, while the cabinet-gray tone exhibits flashes of iridescence. A couple of minor flan irregularities along the rims are noted, although without the typical annealing flaws, the appeal of this specimen remains significantly above-average.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



23256 Commonwealth gold Unite 1653 XF45 PCGS, S-3208, North-2715 (S), Sun mm. Despite a few faint creases, somewhat common to this type, this is an appealing example. Beautiful reddish tone accentuates the devices and circulation wear, while certainly present, is light and even.

Estimate: \$5,500-\$6,500

Starting Bid: \$2,700



23257 Cromwell Crown 1658/7 XF45 NGC, KM393.2, S-3226. A handsomely toned example with gentle handling. Light circulation wear is present on the high points while the fields bear few noteworthy marks.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



23258 Cromwell gold Broad of 20 Shillings 1656 MS62 NGC, S-3225, WR-39 (R2), dies by Thomas Simon, reeded or straight-grained edge. A superb specimen of this Pattern issue with gorgeous reddish tone and glossy surfaces. The stippled portrait and arms are crisply struck and the beaded rims are high and complete. Kept as souvenirs, it is extremely rare to find such an example with so little evidence of handling. This large gold piece was the precursor of the gold Guinea, which would make its appearance on the world stage in 1663, valued then at the same 20 Shillings. Importantly, this coin and others issued in Cromwell's name showed one and all in England that the old, honored, trusted method of making coins using manpower, hammers, anvils and hand-held dies was suddenly a thing of the past. Pierre Blondeau's imported coinage presses soon reigned supreme, and the era of Milled Coinage began — this golden beauty being one of its first creations.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$40,000-\$50,000

Starting Bid: \$20,000



The Gold Guinea's Predecessor

23259 Cromwell gold Broad of 20 Shillings 1656 MS61 PCGS, S-3225, WR-39 (R2). Reeded edge. A pleasing example of England's first milled or machine-made gold piece, engraved by Thomas Simon and struck by Pierre Blondeau using his new machinery, presses which replaced the time-honored method of coining by hand-held hammer. These coins were not made at the Royal Mint inside the Tower, but rather at Blondeau's London mint, known as Drury House. Here on this excellent example we see Oliver Cromwell's portrait in profile facing left and revealing his chin whiskers and moustache, but otherwise portraying him in the style of a Roman emperor, complete with laurels. His otherwise lifelike portrait was engraved by Simon using the stippled style that has become a classic feature of Simon's artistry. The reverse shield is that of the Protectorate, but curiously it is crowned despite the fact that Cromwell repeatedly rejected the idea of kingship. Oliver's favorite slogan appears in Latin form surrounding the shield. This lovely example exhibits strong reflective luster, shows no wear, has suffered no real abuse, and is of beautiful gold color. We need to remember that many of Cromwell's coins were intentionally defaced following the Restoration. This piece was most likely kept by some wealthy admirer, possibly someone close to the man himself, in a purse or pocket; it shows the kind of light handling that such a coin might have experienced. Quite rare in this fine condition.

This fascinating denomination, the only English coin to be known by this name, looks both backward in time to its origin (it was of the same nominal value as the gold Pound of Elizabeth) and forward to the centuries ahead: with its value set at 20 shillings, it was identical in buying power to the first guineas which would soon appear. Cromwell's artistic Broad introduced a new style of gold coin to England, cleverly and sharply engraved, smartly minted using France's newest imported technology, fully round, and technically superb. When it first appeared in 1656 it must have been a really gleaming, never before seen, representation of wealth. In terms of the coin's iconography, Cromwell never permitted himself to be called or crowned king, and all of his portrait coins broke with the ancient English tradition of having each succeeding monarch look in a direction opposite to that shown on the previous ruler's coinage. Charles I was always shown looking left, while Cromwell faced the same direction. Was it a subtle defiance, his symbolic way of saying that he was not a king? Perhaps he envisioned himself as even more, just as the ancient Roman emperors ruled many kings across the world then known.

Estimate: \$30,000-\$35,000

Starting Bid: \$15,000



23260 Charles II hammered gold Unite of 20 Shillings ND (1660-62) AU Details (Repaired) NGC, S-3301, North-2753 (R), 1st Issue without mark of value, Crown mm. An example struck on a full broad flan with an excellent portrait, fairly sharp crowned oval shield on reverse, much of the obverse raised rim showing, the rim on reverse displaying full beading and extra wide, in the fields some indistinct tooling and signs of being cleaned. A hole below the "C" in CAROLVS has been expertly plugged and smoothed. Despite its faults, this coin, some 352 years old, offers plenty of eye-appeal as the first gold coinage of the Restoration.

Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000

Starting Bid: \$3,500



23261 Charles II hammered gold Unite of 20 Shillings ND (1660-62) AU58 NGC, S-3304, North-2754 (R), 2nd Issue with mark of value "XX" behind king's head, Crown mm. Doubly struck on the king's face and throat, elsewhere mostly a bold strike, blessed with highly reflective luster, struck on a nearly round and broad flan showing only minimal abrasions and handling marks on both sides. The obverse strike is slightly off-center, with a centered reverse. The rims are generally broad and choice. All in all, we see here an outstanding example of this type, the very last style of Unite ever struck for commerce in the form of the old hammered coinage; in 1663, the new Milled Coinage would commence with the golden Guinea, and coins like this would disappear more and more as they were melted and re-coined into new types.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$18,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000



23262 Charles II hammered gold Unite of 20 Shillings ND (1660-62) XF45 NGC, S-3304, North-2754 (rare), 2nd Issue with mark of value "XX" (20 Shillings) behind the portrait, Crown mm. Obvious doubling of strike is seen on the king's face. This piece is somewhat lustrous with pleasing fields and bold legends; the reverse design is sharp in all details with much of the outer beaded border in evidence. Reddish gold toning adds to the eye-appeal. Altogether, a desirable example of the short-lived, hammer-method coinage struck for only two years, after which the mill machinery began turning out a kind of English money seen before only in a few experiments. The very end of the hammered coinage era may be seen right on this very coin.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000

23263 Charles II gold Guinea 1676 Elephant & Castle XF40 NGC, Fourth bust, KM440.2, S-3345. An appealing example of this scarce issue. The hallmark is clearly struck and the overall circulation wear is evenly distributed. Minor flan defects are noted above the bust and along the bottom of the reverse, with minimal impact on the devices. A rather pleasing specimen and very scarce thus.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



23264 James II gold Guinea 1687 Elephant & Castle AU55 NGC, Second bust, KM459.2, S-3403. Bright with some residual luster, this is an exceptional example of this type. Light wear and numerous small contact marks have accumulated from its time in circulation, but in general, this piece is very nicely preserved with hints of reddish tone highlight the peripheries. The flan itself is of good metal and exhibits no obvious flaws. Very handsome and highly desirable in such a grade.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



A Gorgeous 5 Guineas of William & Mary

23265 William & Mary gold 5 Guineas 1694 AU58 PCGS, SEXTO edge, KM479.1, Fr-299, S-3422. Bright with ample remaining luster, this is the finest 1694 5 Guineas we have offered. Despite very light circulation wear, the preservation of the surfaces here make this piece far more appealing to the eye than many of the certified Mint State examples currently in the market. A handful of tiny ticks and some light hairlines are noted for accuracy's sake, but have almost no impact on the appeal of this coin in hand. Beautiful and well worth the attention of advanced collectors.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$25,000-\$35,000

Starting Bid: \$12,500



23266 Anne gold 2 Guineas 1709 MS62 PCGS, S-3569, Fr-319, KM-531. Obv. First draped bust left. Rev. Post-union crowned, cruciform shields, with scepters in angles, and date. Lustrous, and well struck, with greenish-gold patina and minor obverse toning. The reflective surfaces display minor contact marks, but the overall quality is exceptional for this extremely rare issue. Only one piece has been certified in Mint State by PCGS and NGC, and this is the single piece. Ex. John J. Pittman Collection.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500



A Singularly Magnificent 5 Guineas of Queen Anne

23267 Anne gold 5 Guineas 1711 MS62+ PCGS, Post-Union, DECIMO edge, KM535, Fr-317, S-3568. Absolutely stunning! This is the single finest certified 1711 5 Guineas at both NGC and PCGS (albeit from a total certified population of only 6 pieces), and also the only example at either service certified in Mint State. The warm goldenrod tone emphasizes the glossy fields and the sharply-detailed devices. Minor flan defects, primarily annealing flaws (as made), may be found on both sides of the coin, although none are egregious. The most noteworthy surface mark is a small dig in the left obverse field. Aside from those slight issues, the quality of strike and preservation of surfaces is unparalleled in any 5 Guineas of this date that we have offered. The quality of this example in hand speaks for itself and will, in this cataloger's opinion, reveal our estimate to be conservative.

Estimate: \$30,000-\$40,000

Starting Bid: \$15,000



23268 George II gold 2 Guineas 1738 MS63 Prooflike NGC, KM576, Fr-336b, S-3667B. Simply superb! This example displays some of the nicest surfaces we have seen on a 2 Guinea of this period. Bright and lustrous, sharp devices are struck up from glossy fields. Faint obverse adjustments are barely visible without a glass and do not detract from the stunning eye-appeal.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$5,500

23269 George II gold 2 Guineas 1739 MS63 PCGS, London mint, KM578, S-3668, intermediate bust type. A few surfaces marks, but with faint red coloration highlighting the legends and devices. Only one has been graded higher by either NGC or PCGS (a MS64 by PCGS). This is a type that often comes with problems such as excessive hairlines or other marks, so it is hard to find one in this grade. By far the highest graded example we have ever sold, and as such, likely to surpass our admittedly conservative estimate.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000

Starting Bid: \$2,000



23270 George II gold 2 Guineas 1740/39 AU58 NGC, S-3668, Intermediate (Older) Head. Very slight subduing of the luster, but very choice looking — in fact, about the nicest “58” anyone is likely to find, bold in all design details, perfectly centered on each side with high rims, “spot-on” surfaces, and truly lovely yellow-gold color. If you seek a coin having real eye-appeal, here’s a great candidate!

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500

23271 George II gold 5 Guineas 1729 XF45 NGC, TERTIO edge, KM571.1, Fr-332, S-3663. An appealing example of this issue with light reddish tone in the legends. The circulation wear is even and there are few surface marks that distract the eye. Rare and desirable thus.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$5,500



23272 George II gold 5 Guineas 1748 MS62 NGC, London mint, KM586.2, S-3666, V. SECVNDQ edge. Very rarely seen in this condition; to date, the highest graded example we have ever sold was one graded AU55 by NGC, which was in our January, 2013 sale and hammered at \$13,000. We have been able to find only two finer NGC or PCGS examples that have sold; first was a PCGS MS64 example (possibly the finest known) was sold by Goldberg's in February, 2006 for a hammer of \$28,174. Then the Millenia Collection example, also sold by Goldberg's in September, 2008 and was graded MS62 by NGC, hammered at \$26,000. These three data points, while by no means conclusive, do suggest a strong upward trend in value for this type, and as a result, it is very difficult to estimate the price for the current piece, as one has not been sold publicly in this grade in six years. Further, the coveted Pittman pedigree on this piece will surely add an additional premium, and so we leave it to the bidders to determine what this coin is actually worth in today's market. Ex. Pittman Collection.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$25,000-\$30,000

Starting Bid: \$12,500

Unsurpassable Silver Pattern Cartwheel Penny

23273 George III silver Proof Pattern Penny 1797 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS, Soho mint, Peck-1140. A jaw-dropping specimen, richly saturated in bands of deep rainbow tone, but maintaining full reflectivity in the fields and evidently frosted motifs. Several natural flaws are noted along the rims at 8 and 9 o'clock on the reverse, but their visual significance is trivial, and their mention is purely for the sake of accuracy. Truly a magnificent example of this rare striking in silver, and while its third-party grade may some day be surpassed, we doubt that will ever be said for its eye-appeal. Simply superb!

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Possibly The Finest Known 1762 Half-Guinea Rarity

23274 George III gold Half Guinea 1762 MS65 NGC, S-3731, 1st laureate Head with "apple cheeks." Very rare in any grade, but look at this: MS65 NGC, a coin of awesome quality, fully struck with phenomenal luster, perfectly centered, and blessed with superb surfaces and rims. No flan flaws. No nasty tin flecks. No marks on the face. No unmentioned problems. A gem! This two-year type, the first style of half-guinea coined for George III, is sometimes called the Baby Head, even though George was 24 years old at the time of its issue. Clearly, the king was a portly young man. We see here one of the finest portraits of him, designed and engraved by Richard Yeo. The Turner Collection coin was MS63 (PCGS) and a bit softly struck at the center of the reverse. It was the best example of this type seen by this cataloger until this coin appeared. Its technical quality and eye-appeal are nothing short of magnificent!

Estimate: \$9,000-\$12,000

Starting Bid: \$4,500



23275 George III gold Proof Half Guinea 1813 PR64 NGC, S-3737, Fr-364, WR-135 (R3), the last Half Guinea type, and date, produced by Great Britain. Obv. Laureate head of George III right. Rev. Crowned arms within Garter. A rare date in all conditions, this final-year issue is exceedingly rare as a Proof striking. Sharply define features, with stark cameo contrast and surfaces displaying only minor marks. For accuracy, we note a small obverse flan flaw (as made), at the denticles between 6 and 7 o'clock. A total of only 3 Proofs have been certified by NGC, with none finer than this Choice piece. This is the half-size version of the famous 1813 "Military Guinea."

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



23276 George III gold Guinea 1798 MS65 NGC, KM609, S-3729. A bright example, fully lustrous with a couple of tiny planchet flaws, as made. The strike is superb, rendering the details razor-sharp. A conditionally rare coin in this lofty grade and not surprisingly, presently tied for the finest graded at NGC with no finer specimens graded at PCGS.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



23277 George III gold Proof Guinea 1813 PR63 PCGS, S-3730, Fr-357, WR-114 (R4), the famous "Military Guinea." Obv. Older, laureate head right. Rev. Crowned arms within garter. Full mint brilliance, with bold definition. The fields are deeply mirrored, and the devices nicely frosted, giving this rare Proof issue a stark cameo appearance. Only a few minute marks are noted on this appealing example of this famous type. The circulation issues of this type were produced to pay the troops who were fighting in the war against France.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000



23278 George III gold Proof Sovereign. 1818 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS, London mint, KM674, S-3785A, W&R-198 (R6), legend type B. Extremely rare; the first example Heritage has ever offered, and possibly one of just 3 to 5 known. We have been able to find auction records of just three examples that have sold in the last decade, with a steady increase in prices realized. The census is as follows:

26 May 2003: Goldberg's - graded PR64 Cameo PCGS. Realized \$11,500 hammer

26 May 2008: Goldberg's (Millenia Collection) - graded PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC. Realized \$23,000 hammer

8 May 2013: Baldwin's (Bentley Collection) - graded "brilliant as struck" Realized 22,000 GBP hammer (about \$34,000 at the time of the auction)

The fact that three examples have appeared at auction in the last decade should not give a false sense of availability for this type; Wilson and Rasmussen assigned it a rarity rating of R6, meaning 3-5 known. While they may have underestimated that number somewhat, as this is a separate, fourth example, this is still an exceedingly rare Guinea and tied for the finest certified with the Millenia example. Very subtle red toning highlights the legends with a delicate cameo effect. Some very minor marks in the fields, but absolutely nothing that distracts the eye. A very special opportunity indeed.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$25,000-\$30,000

Starting Bid: \$12,500





Astonishing 1768 Proof Pattern Gold 2 Guineas

23279 George III gold Proof Pattern 2 Guineas 1768 PR64 Cameo PCGS, S-3724, WR-79 (R4), KM-Pn49, by J.S. Tanner, plain edge. Obv. Laureate bust right. Rev. Crowned royal arms dividing date. Superbly struck, with greenish-gold patina. The fields are fully mirrored and the surfaces display only a few insignificant hairlines. A stunning example of eighteenth century British numismatic quality. An absolute treasure, with the obverse so well struck that the bust of George III seems to spring from the surfaces and every peripheral denticle remains perfect. The reverse, while not so bold, is nonetheless, just as precise in detail. This is the first date of the pattern 2 Guineas (there were also patterns struck in 1773 and 1777). Designed by one of Great Britain's finest engravers, and struck in very small numbers. Extremely rare in this Choice condition.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$80,000-\$100,000

Starting Bid: \$40,000



1773 Gold Proof Pattern 2 Guineas Ex. Cheshire Collection

23280 George III gold Proof Pattern 2 Guineas 1773 PR64 NGC, S-3724, WR-80 (R4), KM-Pn51, by J.S. Tanner, plain edge. Obv. Laureate bust right. Rev. Crowned royal arms dividing date. The second date of the three years of 2 Guinea Pattern issues (1768, 1773, and 1777). This issue is extremely rare and seldom appears for sale. Not quite as well struck as the previous lot with a portrait that is superb, but denticles that lack full definition. The luster is fully brilliant, with a bright golden color and the surfaces exhibit a few minor hairlines. Ex: Cheshire Collection.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$50,000-\$60,000

Starting Bid: \$25,000



23281 George IV gold Proof Sovereign 1821 PR64 NGC, Fr-376, S-3800, KM682. Laureate head left, with engraver's initials B.P. (Benedetto Pistrucci) below. Rev. St. George and the Dragon with date below. This type was struck for inclusion in the 1821 Coronation Proof sets, one of the rarest of all British Proof sets. A delightful near-Gem with golden-orange patina and sharply defined devices. The fields are mirrored and a few light marks are noted. An extremely rare type in Proof and struck in coin alignment (180 degree rotation between the obverse and reverse die), while most of the early proofs, and patterns were struck in medal axis.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000

Starting Bid: \$3,500



Premium Quality George IV Proof Sovereign

23282 George IV gold Proof Sovereign 1826 PR63 Cameo NGC, London mint, KM696, S-3801. Prominent old red toning with significant underlying reflectivity and choice surfaces makes this a coin with great eye appeal. There are a few areas of uneven tone on the obverse, but they are only noticeable upon close inspection. Certainly a coin with great attraction in hand.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



23283 George IV gold Proof Pattern 2 Pounds 1825 PR63 NGC, London mint, KM-Pn91, S-3799, W&R-225 (R6), plain edge variety. Extremely rare; Wilson and Rasmussen assign it a rarity rating of R6, meaning 3 to 5 specimens known, and recent auction history would seem to confirm that. The only other example of this W&R number to be sold at auction in at least a decade was one auctioned by DNW in December, 2002 where it hammered at 3,400 GBP (about \$5,500). That piece, though, was described in the catalog as having "brush marks and abrasions in obverse field." The present piece, while it does have a few marks in the fields, certainly was not brushed and is actually quite above-average for 19th century British gold proofs. The DNW example was the only 1825 pattern 2 pounds that has been sold at auction in recent memory, of any variety, suggesting the extreme rarity of the type. There have been a few examples of the 1825 proof sovereign that have been sold recently, which have sold for around \$15,000 each, but the 2 pounds remains quite elusive. Based on Wilson and Rasmussen's research, it would seem that the 2 pound is a bit rarer, as they assigned the two 1825 proof shield sovereign types a rating of R5 (6-10 specimens known), while not one of the four 1825 proof 2 pounds received a rating lower than R6. This is likely a once in a lifetime chance to obtain this pattern in such a high grade.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$25,000-\$35,000

Starting Bid: \$12,500



Starkly Contrasted George IV Proof 2 Pounds

23284 George IV gold Proof 2 Pounds 1826 PR63 Deep Cameo PCGS, London mint, KM701, S-3799. Rare. A beautiful example with deeply mirrored surfaces and as prominent a cameo as one could possibly hope for in a coin nearly two hundred years old. There are the usual faint hairlines in the fields, typical of these proofs, but this coin lacks any significant detriment. The only reason it did not get a higher grade, it would seem, is because of purely technical reasons (the aforementioned light hairlines); this piece has superb eye-appeal and would fit in nicely into any collection of British type gold.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$12,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000

23285 George IV gold Proof 2 Pounds 1826 PR63 Cameo NGC, Bare Head type, KM701, S-3799. Rare. A few marks of note in the fields, but very few actual scattered hairlines. Very reflective, even on the edges, and resultantly, a prime example of this scarce type.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$5,500



23286 George IV gold Proof 5 Pounds 1826 PR62 Ultra Cameo NGC, London mint, KM702, S-3797, Bare Head type, raised lettered SEPTIMO edge. Rare. One of only 150 pieces struck. A very imposing piece, with very faint red toning along the legends and other devices. Prices for the 1826 proof 5 Pounds have been climbing steadily in recent years, with the most recent example we have sold (also graded PR62 Ultra Cameo) bringing a hammer price of \$45,000. With that in mind, we expect spirited bidding on the present piece and anticipate it going beyond our estimate.

Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000

Starting Bid: \$14,000

23287 George IV gold Proof 5 Pounds 1826 PR62 Ultra Cameo NGC, London mint, KM702, S-3797, Bare Head type, raised lettered SEPTIMO edge. There appears to be some faint rub on the cheek of George IV at the point of highest relief, as is to be expected, as well as a few scattered marks in the fields, but overall a majestic and desirable piece. Do not let the current offering of two examples give a false sense of prevalence for this type; with only 150 pieces struck, the 1826 proof 5 pounds is one the classic rarities in the British gold proof series.

Estimate: \$22,500-\$27,500

Starting Bid: \$16,000



Official George IV Coronation Medal in Gold An Outstanding Sculptural Masterpiece

23288 George IV gold Proof Coronation Medal 1821 PR62 Ultra Cameo NGC, London mint, BHM-1070, Eimer-1146. By B. Pistrucci. Among the very finest examples of this scarce gold coronation issue that we have seen with stunning orange-peel texture within the watery-mirrored fields and amazing sculptural definition from George's laureate bust to the "crowning by allegories" scene on the reverse. While moderate hair-lines do exist, the cameo effect on the devices could be no deeper, and the surfaces remain essentially entirely undisturbed by the contact marks that plague so many of this type. For the advanced collector of George IV, one could hardly image a finer companion-piece.

Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000

Starting Bid: \$3,500



23289 William IV Proof Crown 1831 PR62 NGC, Bare Head type, KM715, S-3833, "W.W." on truncation. A beautiful and imposing piece with charming dark blue and gray toning. Some very light wear and marks, but well-above-average eye-appeal. Though an objectively rare coin, we did offer one in our 2014 NYINC auction in the same grade that far and away exceeded our expectations and pre-sale estimate. We expect significant interest both on the floor and online on this piece.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000



23290 William IV gold Proof Pattern Sovereign 1830 PR62 PCGS, London mint, KM-Pn97, S-3829B, W&R-260 (R5), plain edge variety. Extremely rare. Our research has concluded a total of four auction appearances by two coins in the past decade. There was one example first sold by Goldberg's in May, 2003 for \$9,000 hammer, which was subsequently resold by them as part of the Millennia Collection in 2008 for \$15,500, and then appeared again in September, 2010 in a St. James Auction where it fetched 15,000 GBP (about \$24,000); that coin has been graded by NGC as PR64 Ultra Cameo. The other example that has been on the market was sold by Baldwin's as part of the Bentley Collection in September, 2012 where it fetched a hammer price of 16,000 GBP (about \$27,000). The present coin, though, is entirely fresh to the market. With lovely light old toning and a pleasant cameo appearance, this coin has superb eye-appeal. Sovereign collectors will certainly face stiff competition by collectors of British patterns and proofs for this coin.

From The Law Collection.
Estimate: \$12,000-\$15,000
Starting Bid: \$6,000



23291 William IV gold Proof Sovereign 1831 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS, London mint, KM717, S-3829B, W&R-261 (R3), plain edge variety. Issued for the 1831 proof sets. Rare, especially in this grade; there is only one example graded higher by PCGS, and two by NGC. The last time we sold a certified example, back in January 2011, we amazingly had three examples, the finest of which, a PR64 Ultra Cameo graded by NGC, brought \$9,200. This piece has a lovely deep red tone with a stunning cameo effect that one must really see in hand to fully appreciate. Even the collector with the most discriminating tastes would have to agree that this coin is a gem to behold.

From The Law Collection.
Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000
Starting Bid: \$3,500



Conditionally Scarce 1833 William IV Sovereign

23292 William IV gold Sovereign 1833 MS63 NGC, S-3829B, KM717. Obv. Bust of William IV right. Rev. Crowned royal arms with the date below. Choice with a wonderful reverse (fully struck and gleaming), quite a nice sovereign and very scarce as such.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



23293 William IV gold Proof 2 Pounds PR62 Ultra Cameo, London mint, KM718, S-3828, Bare Head type. A few scattered hairlines in the fields, but nicely frosted devices with reasonably well-mirrored fields creating distinction between the two that is so coveted by collectors of proofs. Ex. Thomas H. Law Collection.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000



23294 William III gold Proof Pattern 2 Pounds 1831 PR62 NGC, London mint, KM718, S-3828, W&R-258 (R3). Rare, from a mintage of only 225. A stunning piece, with old subtle red hues. Encapsulated before NGC noted cameo on the holder, this coin clearly has well-frosted devices and mirrored fields, and would surely receive such a designation were it to be re-graded today. While these pieces are seen on the market with some regularity, they are still highly sought, and collectors are willing to pay serious money for even impaired examples. For example, we sold a "UNC Details - Filed Rims" PCGS example in our 2014 NYINC auction which hammered at \$7,500. For one such as the present offering, with no defects or flaws worthy of mention, there is certain to be considerable interest.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



23295 Victoria gold Proof Pattern Sixpence 1887 PR65 NGC, London mint, KM-(unlisted), S-(unlisted), ESC-1784 (R4), W&R-381 (R5), engraved by L. C. Lauer. Extremely rare; the first example Heritage has ever sold, and the first example that has been on the open market since one was offered by Goldberg's in May, 2003. That example was noted by the cataloger as the only one he had seen in more than 20 years. A stunning experimental portrait type, that differs from the traditional jubilee coinage by having a three-quarters facing bust of Queen Victoria. A special private issue struck by Spink & Sons, with the name of that firm on the bottom of the reverse design, which depicts a lion and a unicorn supporting the royal arms. Lovely red toning with a vibrant cameo effect. Though struck in different metals, the gold examples are easily the most coveted. An interesting and seldom-seen issue.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



23296 Victoria Proof Gothic Crown 1847 PR62 Cameo PCGS, KM744, S-3883. "UNDECIMO" edge. Decidedly high-end for the grade with noticeable cameo contrast resulting from Victoria's uniformly frosted bust and fields that retain exceptional mirrors despite light grade-defining hairlines. A touch of navy-blue and crimson-orange tone, mostly evident along the legends, adds a bit of originality to the surfaces. A classic Crown - one of the most heavily demanded types in the world!

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Gem Proof Jubilee Crown

23297 Victoria Proof Crown 1887 PR65 Cameo NGC, London mint, KM765, S-3921. A beautiful example from this popular series, with blue and purple iridescence along the edges and highlighting the devices. The cameo effect causes the figure of Saint George slaying the dragon to appear almost sculptural in its relief. The few, small off-color toning variances in the obverse fields hardly detract at all from the overall eye-appeal of the piece.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



23298 Victoria gold Pattern Proof 2 Florins 1868 PR64 NGC, by William Wyon, WR-373 (R5) reeded edge. Obv. Crowned bust facing left. Rev. DOUBLE FLORIN 1868, in three lines within a wreath, legend, 5 FRANCS INTERNATIONAL around. A magnificent little numismatic jewel. The strike is superb and the surfaces pristine, with no apparent flaws. The fields are wonderfully mirrored, and the devices heavily frosted. All of this leads to a spectacular coin with amazing eye-appeal. We feel the grade is a tad conservative. In the late 1860's, various countries were trying to come up with a gold coin to compete with the French 5 Francs. Great Britain had William Wyon design this "Double-Florin" in gold. He designed a lovely small coin that even had its stated intention on the reverse, INTERNATIONAL. Unfortunately, it never got further than a number of Pattern coins.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Rarely Surpassed Jubilee Head 1/2 Sovereign

23299 Victoria gold Proof Half Sovereign 1887 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC, London mint, KM766, S-3869. An absolutely stunning little premium Gem. In total, NGC has graded 65 1887 proof half sovereigns, with 40 of those receiving the designation of "Ultra Cameo." Of those ones, only two have been graded higher at PR67, and only three others have been graded PR66. This coin is therefore exceptional for its grade, and as the census data shows, has very few equals in existence.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Undeniably Original Victoria 'Young Head' Sovereign

23300 Victoria gold Sovereign 1850 MS65+ PCGS, London mint, KM736.1, S-3852C. A charming piece with the appearance of having not seen many hands over the last century and a half. Only one other coin has been graded by PCGS as MS65+, with only three higher at MS66. Likewise, NGC has graded none at MS65 and only one at MS66. With that knowledge, this coin then ranks among the six finest ever certified by either NGC or PCGS. In addition, the fact that this is one of the lowest mintage years of the Victoria 'Young Head' series makes this piece even more desirable.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Seldom Rivalled Gem 1851 Sovereign

23301 Victoria gold Sovereign 1851 MS65+ PCGS, London mint, KM736.1, S-3852C. An exceptional early Victoria sovereign with boldly frosted luster and rich mustard-yellow patina at the edges. A few scattered marks lie here and there, but this coin is certainly deserving of the grade assigned it by PCGS.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500





Lovely Premium Gem Sovereign One of the Finest Extant

23302 Victoria gold Sovereign 1853 MS66 PCGS, London mint, KM736.1, S-3852C. "W.W." raised type. One of only four examples of this variety certified by PCGS at the 66 level. Thick toning blankets most of the surfaces with pockets of vibrant luster beaming out from portions of the legends. Unusually presented, but sublime in its presentation. A masterpiece of originality!

Estimate: \$7,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000



A Flashy Gem Sovereign of Victoria

23303 Victoria gold Sovereign 1853 MS65 PCGS, London mint, KM736.1, S-3852C. "W.W." raised type. Vibrant and lustrous mirrored fields, with none of the usual hairlines or light circulation marks that one usually finds in the fields of this series. Although some microscopic highpoint grazes are evident, hence it "only" receiving a 65 grade, it still ranks numerically among the top 10 certified of this variety by PCGS, and we suspect that this has greater eye-appeal than most of the others at the MS65 level.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000

Starting Bid: \$2,000



One of Two Known

23304 Victoria gold Proof Pattern Sovereign 1869 PR62 NGC, London mint, KM736.2, S-(unlisted), W&R-312 (this coin). Struck in 24k gold. One of two known. Ex. Spink 124 (19 November 1997), lot 2028. Another amazing rarity in this Platinum Night auction. There seem to have been just two examples of this proof pattern struck in 1869, and it just so happens that the other example was sold as part of the Bentley Collection by Baldwin's in May, 2012. That one, significantly more hairlined than this example, hammered at 11,000 GBP, or about \$17,000. Depending on who the buyer of that example was, the present offering could very well be a once in a generation opportunity to acquire one of these two pieces. This would seem to be objectively the superior of the two examples, as it was the one chosen by Wilson and Rasmussen to use as the plate coin in their book *English Pattern Trial and Proof Coins in Gold*; the main diagnostic of that fact would be a small mark just behind the lip of Victoria as well one on her neck. There are a few marks and hairlines here and there on this piece, as is to be expected for a trial piece struck in pure gold, since it is such a soft metal, but nothing overwhelming. The fields remain very reflective and the devices prominent and pronounced. One of the many highlights in this offering of British coins.

From The Law Collection.
Estimate: \$20,000-\$30,000
Starting Bid: \$10,000



23305 Victoria gold Proof Sovereign 1887 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC, London mint, KM767, S-3866B, Jubilee Head type. Simply superb and rare in this grade, with only 797 struck in total in proof. NGC has graded only two others at the 66 level and 1 higher at 67, while PCGS has not graded a single one higher than 65. The fields are perfectly mirrored and stand in stark contrast to the frosted devices, creating the ultra cameo effect noted by NGC.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000
Starting Bid: \$2,500



23306 Victoria gold Proof Sovereign 1893 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC, S-3874, KM785. Old or Veiled Head. A superb coin having awesome eye-appeal. Among the finest survivors from the 773 proof sets of the year.

Ex. Formosa Collection

Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000

Starting Bid: \$3,500



23307 Victoria gold Proof 2 Pounds 1887 PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC, London mint, KM768, S-3865, Jubilee Head type. Rare, with only 797 produced in proof. A few noticeable hairlines, particularly before the neck and eyes of Victoria, prevent the coin from achieving a higher numerical grade, but still a charming piece with no other imperfections of note. Very well struck with deeply mirrored fields.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Appealing Una and the Lion 1839 5 Pounds

23308 Victoria Una and the Lion gold Proof 5 Pounds 1839 PR62 NGC, Fr-386, S-3851, KM742. DIRIGE legend, medal rotation die. Obv Head of Victoria left with W.Wyon R.A. in relief on the truncation of the bust. Rev. Una, holding orb and scepter, leading the British lion, with date below in Roman numerals. A stunning example of this incredibly popular issue. The strike is near-perfect, while the fields are deeply mirrored and the devices superbly frosted. Light hairlines and a few minor contact marks are noted, but the overall appearance remains excellent. It's obvious that this is an older NGC holder, because a recent holder would have an ULTRA CAMEO designation for this lovely piece. This is considered one of the most beautiful coins ever minted, struck only in Proof and with a mintage of only 400 pieces.

The reverse legend on this beautiful coin comes from the Psalms, "DIRIGE DEUS GRESSUS MEOS," meaning "May God Direct My Steps." Victoria reigned for 64 years, so it may be that she had some guidance from above during this long, and prosperous reign.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$60,000-\$80,000

Starting Bid: \$30,000



23309 Victoria gold 5 Pounds 1887 MS65 PCGS, Jubilee Bust, KM769, S-3864. Absolutely gorgeous! Reddish tone accentuates fully lustrous, near-pristine surfaces. The dearth of surface marks on a gold coin of this size and age is almost unbelievable. The strike is needle sharp; a glass is required to locate any weakness. In the aggregate, the eye-appeal is magnificent. Without doubt, one of the finest Mint State Jubilee 5 Pounds we have had the privilege to offer.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000

23310 Victoria gold Proof 5 Pounds 1887 PR63 Ultra Cameo NGC, London mint, KM769, S-3864, Jubilee Head type. A few minor surface marks in the fields, but with deeply mirrored fields that stand in stark contrast to the brilliantly frosted devices. A very popular type that is sure to attract the attention of the collector of Victorian coins as well as the world type gold collector.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$12,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



23311 Victoria "Jubilee" gold & silver 11 coin Proof Set 1887, KM-PS10, S-PS5. Threepence PR65 Cameo, Sixpence PR65 Cameo, Shilling PR65 Cameo, Florin PR64 Cameo, Halfcrown PR64 Cameo, Double Florin (Arabic 1 in date) PR64 Cameo, Crown PR65 Cameo, Half Sovereign PR64 Ultra Cameo, Sovereign PR63 Ultra Cameo, 2 Pounds PR62 Ultra Cameo, 5 Pounds PR64 Ultra Cameo. All coins certified by NGC. Rarely offered as a complete set, this grouping of coins is sure to arouse significant interest both because of its integrity as well as the overall high grade of all of the coins in the set. Comes with the original set case. (Total: 11 coins)

Estimate: \$10,000-\$12,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



23312 Victoria "Veiled Head" gold & silver 10 coin Proof Set 1893, KM-PS13, S-PS7. Threepence PR64, Sixpence PR65, Shilling PR64, Florin PR65, Halfcrown PR66, Crown PR65 Cameo, Half Sovereign PR66 Cameo, Sovereign PR65 Cameo, 2 Pounds PR64 Cameo, 5 Pounds PR63 Ultra Cameo. All coins certified by NGC. It is truly rare to offer the 1893 proofs as a complete, even more so with the original proof case, and even more so still in the elite grade that these coins have been certified in. The silver coins in the set are notable for their beautiful purple and slate toning, while the gold coins have sharply mirrored fields and frosted devices creating a lovely cameo effect. We have not offered a complete set like this since our September, 2011 Long Beach sale, which then realized \$21,850. This set, however, is hands down superior to that one, with the coins having a significantly higher average numerical grade. A very special opportunity. (Total: 10 coins)

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500



23313 George V gold Proof 5 Pounds 1911 PR65 Cameo NGC, KM822, S-3994. Scarce, with only 2,812 minted. Superior to the vast majority of this type graded by NGC; out of 98 coins total seen by that service, 73 were given a designation of 64 or below. This statistic shows the scarcity of this type in this condition. The most recent example we sold was in January at our NYINC auction, which well exceeded our pre-sale expectations, as collectors are looking increasingly towards obtaining the highest-quality possible, and are willing to challenge dated pricing notions in the process. This coin should attract substantial interest from the British gold proof collector, as well as the collector of world type gold coins.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000

23314 George VI gold Proof 5 Pounds 1937 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS, KM861, S-4074. A vibrant example, with an even deep red tone that sets this example distinctly apart from the other two in the auction. PCGS has graded only one other example PR66 Deep Cameo, and so we expect spirited bidding on this rare opportunity.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



23315 George VI gold Proof 5 Sovereign 1937 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM861, S-4074. Though this series had a decent-sized production of 5,500 pieces, the Krause catalog notes that "impaired and blemished proofs of the 1937 issue are common." With that in mind, there should be considerable interest in this piece, especially considering that it would be extremely difficult to obtain one graded any higher than this, as NGC has only certified 3 at the PR67 level.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000

23316 George VI gold Proof 5 Pounds 1937 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS, KM861, S-4074. The surfaces are bright and the devices delightfully frosted, with no singular defects of note, aside from the few very minor marks commensurate with the grade of 64. An all around attractive coin for the type.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000

Starting Bid: \$2,000

GREECE



**An Extremely Rare Paris Mint
Essai of Constantine I**

23317 Constantine I copper-nickel Proof Essai Drachma 1915 PR65 NGC, Paris mint, K. Dimitriades as engraver, KM-EA33, Karamitsos-T.86, Divo-P100 var. (copper-nickel). An extremely rare Essai produced for the Kingdom of Greece shortly after the accession of Constantine I in 1913. The plans to produce such coinage were eventually cancelled due to the cost of silver being higher than the face value of the coins. Patterns were minted in both silver and copper-nickel and the latter variety seems to be slightly more scarce, according to our research. A copper-nickel example has not been seen at auction since a Künker sale in June of 2003, where an uncertified example hammered for almost \$16,000. The example offered here lacks distracting marks, although the surfaces bear speckled tone and the obverse an area of light patination on the bust. NGC analyzed the alloy of this piece, breaking it down on the insert as 0.35 Copper, 0.35 Silver, 0.14 Nickel, and 0.14 Zinc. A very rare opportunity both for the specialists in Greek coinage as well as those who specialize in Paris mint Essais.

Estimate: \$25,000-\$35,000

Starting Bid: \$12,500



Seldom Seen 1963 Paris Mint Greek Pattern Set in Original Case

23318 King Paul Two-piece silver Specimen Pattern Set of 30 Drachmai 1963, both are SP67 NGC Paris mint, Karamitsos-T.136, KM-Pn78, each of these listings is for a single coin, although, Karamitsos states, "Initially released in pairs, wrapped in luxurious cases. Also included in this lot is the aforementioned, "luxurious case," in essentially mint condition and marked on the inside in gold lettering, "MONNAIE DE PARIS." OBV. Crowned arms of Greece in the center, surrounded by the portraits of five Greek kings. Rev. A map of Greece with the names of the Islands and provinces. Also on the upper right part of the reverse is the word, "ANAMNHΣTIKON," seen only on the pattern coins. Both examples are lustrous, and well struck, with no mentionable flaws and mottled reddish-brown toning. We were aware that these patterns existed and had heard of individual pieces selling in the past, but we have never heard, nor can we reference a past sale of the two-piece set, as issued from the Paris mint in the original case. A truly fantastic offering and one that may not occur again. (Total: 2 coins)

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500

GUATEMALA



23319 Charles IV gold 8 Escudos 1789 NG-M AU55 NGC, Nueva Guatemala mint, Manuel Eusebio Sánchez as assayer, KM49, Fr-14, Onza-971. A very rare two-year type bearing the carried-over portrait of Charles III and the only milled issue missing from the Eliasberg collection. The strike is better than average for the type and the surfaces exhibit residual luster without any noted flan flaws. The light circulation wear is present only on the highest points of the bust and reverse arms. All in all, an outstanding quality addition for any collection of Spanish Colonial gold and well worth a premium bid.

Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



23320 Central American Republic gold 4 Escudos 1825 NG-M AU55 NGC, Nueva Guatemala mint, KM7, Fr-27. A very appealing example of this very scarce issue, well-struck with only slight weakness to the surface and Ceiba leaves. The circulation wear is evenly distributed and the surface marks collected from its time in circulation are not distracting. The additional lack of noteworthy planchet flaws combined with the residual luster lend tremendous eye-appeal to this piece. Without doubt, a premium coin and very worthy of a strong bid from the advanced collector.

Ex. UBS Auction 63 (September, 2005), Lot 4569 - Realized 9500 CHF Hammer

Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000

Starting Bid: \$3,500

INDIA



A Published Unique Tanka of an Ephemeral Reign

23321 Khalji Sultans of Delhi. Rukn al-Din Ibrahim Shah gold Tanka AH695 (AD 1295-96) AU Details (Damage) PCGS, Delhi mint, Fr-426, JNSI IX (1947) p. 116 (pl. VIII, A1), GG-D210. First published in the *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India* by Major P.S. Tarapore in December of 1947, this unique specimen of Rukn al-Din Ibrahim is fresh to the market after nearly a century of ownership by the same family. *The Coinage and Metrology of the Sultans of Delhi* by Henry Nelson Wright, published in 1936, notes that at the time there were no known gold Tankas and only two known of silver. While a few other silver Tankas have been discovered, this remains the only known gold Tanka of this Sultan. It was published for a second time in *The Coins of the Indian Sultanates* by Stan Goron and J.P. Goenka in 2001, using the plate image from the 1947 journal. The strike is well-centered on a typically smallish flan, with appealing surfaces bearing residual luster and few noteworthy marks. A pair of test-punch marks, one at 2 o'clock on the obverse and the other centered on the reverse, validate the coin's time in circulation while serving diagnostically to match this specimen to the plates from the JNSI and the Goron & Goenka catalog.

The exact dates of rule for Rukn al-Din Ibrahim Shah are unclear, especially as he ruled for such a short period of time. We know that he ascended the throne in Delhi following the murder of his father, Jalal al-Din Firuz, the first of the Khalji Sultans, who had seized power after deposing three-year-old Shams al-Din Kayumarth, the last of the Slave Kings. Firuz's murder was orchestrated in early AH695 by his nephew, Ala al-Din Muhammad who deposed Rukn al-Din Ibrahim later that same year. It is certain that Firuz and Muhammad were actively minting coins in the first and last months of AH695, respectively, likely leaving Ibrahim no more than three to eight months in which to produce his coinage.

Offered here without reserve, this singular coin presents a unique opportunity for the specialist in the coinage of Medieval India and its Sultanates.

Estimate: \$40,000-\$60,000

Starting Bid: \$20,000

BRITISH INDIA



23322 British India. Victoria copper Specimen Pattern 1/2 Pice 18XX SP64 Brown PCGS, possibly Bombay mint (according to SW), Prid-Unlisted, SW-6.558. A beautiful example of this rare pattern, with brindled obverse toning and ample mint red remaining in protected areas on the reverse. It is a much superior example to the Fore Collection piece recently sold by Baldwin's (Auction 82, Lot 731), which is also the plate coin for the SW reference. This specimen is absent the corroded spots and surface deposits and exhibits better-detailed devices. Superb!

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



23323 British India. George V copper Proof Pattern Restrike Mule Rupee 1937-(c) PR66 Brown NGC, Calcutta mint, Prid-Unlisted, SW-8.9 var. Quite possibly unique in copper, this handsome specimen is void of noteworthy surface marks and retains mint red clinging to the devices in protected areas. The 1937 reverse is posited to have been included with George V obverses in restrikes dating from the 1940's through the 1960's. This example was originally purchased from the collection of Patrick Brindley, who was Chief Engraver for the Indian mints of Bombay, Calcutta, and Hyderabad from 1947-1961.

Ex. Patrick Brindley Collection

Estimate: \$11,000-\$14,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



A Classic 20th Century Indian Rarity

23324 George VI Rupee 1939-(b) MS62 NGC, Bombay mint, KM555. Reeded Edge. A well-known rarity within the British India series, and even rarer at the Mint State level with precious few reaching the coveted tier and no examples certified as such having ever been offered at public auction. Exceptionally pleasing overall, the obverse surfaces are fully sharp with radiant luster in the fields and light tone at the edges. Minor grazes, none of great visual significance, define the grade. The reverse, approaching near-Gem quality, holds gleaming luster in the fields that borders on semi-prooflike. A special opportunity no doubt, and one that is certain to capture much specialist attention.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



23325 Manilal Chmanlal & Co gold 5 Tolas ND MS63 NGC, KM-X42.2. An outstanding example of the second variety with a more refined die style. The surfaces exhibit light handling, but there is ample remaining luster and the overall appearance is quite pleasing. One of only four currently graded by NGC.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000

IRAN



23326 Nasir al-Din Shah Proof Pattern 5000 Dinars AH1297 (1879-80) PR65 NGC, Brussels mint, KM-Pn18. Plain edge. Extremely rare as a type with few traceable appearances over the last decade, and although information on its striking is limited, its manufacture is generally attributed to the mint in Brussels where many of the Proof and Pattern issues for Iran during this period were made. The surfaces are immediately recognizable as specially prepared, with fields that hold glass-like smoothness. The devices, incredibly sharp, are perhaps most impressively defined on the lion's nose, a feature that often shows some bluntness on similar types. Clearly handled with care for generations, the surfaces have acquired a mixture of tone that is both unique and attractive. On the dated side (facing outward in the holder), dappled pastels create a mesmerizing bouquet of color. The lion and sun side, more even in presentation, retains similar shades, but with color placement that halos the devices. As the grade suggests, limited post-strike handling can be seen, but some as-struck roughness at the edges helps to explain the grade. All in all, a wonderful coin and for the Iranian collector, one that must be viewed as an absolute key for 19th century silver type.

Ex. Hans M. F. Schulman - Summer 1957 w/ ticket

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500

IRELAND



A 20th Century Irish Rarity

23327 Republic Florin 1943 VF25 NGC, KM15. Mostly steel-gray in appearance with delicate golden highlights shadowing the central motifs and outer legends. A sharp example for the grade with much detail remaining in the harp's ornate design as well as the fish's fins on the reverse. Easily the most recognizable date in the modern Irish series and as such, one that endlessly remains in high demand. An exceedingly rare issue, and easily the premier rarity of the Irish Republic series. The KM catalog states that there are only approximately 35 total pieces known. Only four examples have been certified by NGC and PCGS combined and this is the single finest of the four.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000

ITALY

NAPOLEONIC ITALY



23328 Kingdom of Napoleon. Napoleon gold 40 Lire 1811/09-M MS64 NGC, Milan mint, KM12, Fr-5. A superb example with full luster and minimal handling. The overdate is quite clear on the first digit, although the second may be an 8 or a 9. Well-struck for the type, and currently the only example of this overdate variety certified at the Mint State level by NGC. Scarce and highly desirable thus.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000

PAPAL STATES



23329 Papal States-Avignon. Urban VIII gold Quadrupla (4 Ecu d'or) 1640 AU55 NGC, Fr-59 (France), KM58, Munt-204a (R3). Obv. Bust right in clerical dress. Rev. Cardinal crest on Maltese cross with Cardinal's hat. An exceptional example of this crudely produced issue. The strike is nice, with no significant flaws. Very rare in this condition.

Avignon is a city in southeastern France near the confluence of the Rhone and Durance rivers. It was in the possession of the Papacy until annexed by France in 1791.

Urban VIII was Pope from 1623 until his death in 1644. He was the last Pope to expand the Papal territory by force of arms, but he incurred massive debts during his Papacy that caused the Holy See to lose influence in Europe.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$12,500

Starting Bid: \$5,000

SICILY



23330 Sicily. Pietro de Aragon & Constanza de Hohenstaufen (1282-85) gold Pierreale d'oro ND MS65 PCGS, Messina mint, Fr-654, MEC-756, Biaggi-1301, MIR-170. + o P o DEI o GRA o ARAGON o SICIL : REX o || + o SUMMA o POTEnCIA o ES o T o In DEO o, concentric legends around arms of Aragon, + COSTA • DEI • GRA • ARAG • SICIL' REG || + XPS • VInCIT • XPS • REGnAT • XPS • IMPAT. Mark-free and essentially pristine with evenly placed, bright luster atop moderately granular fields and a strike that is entirely sharp from the central display of the Hohenstaufen eagle and Aragonian arms to the furthest edges. Faint letter doubling, of no real consequence, is mentioned purely for accuracy's sake. All told, a magical example of early Italian gold that deserves as much recognition as an example of period art as it does as a piece of numismatic history.

Estimate: \$13,000-\$16,000

Starting Bid: \$8,000



23331 Sicily. Pietro de Aragon & Constanza de Hohenstaufen (1282-85) gold Pierreale d'oro ND MS65 NGC, Messina mint, Fr-654, MEC-756, Biaggi-1301, MIR-170. + o P o DEI o GRA o ARAGON o SICIL : REX o || + o SUMMA o POTEnCIA o ES o T o In DEO o, concentric legends around arms of Aragon, an annulet above / + COSTA • DEI • GRA • ARAG • SICIL' REG || + XPS • VInCIT • XPS • REGnAT • XPS • IMPAT, concentric legends around uncrowned Hohenstaufen eagle. A stunning example of this issue, lustrous, near-perfectly centered, and crisply struck. It is believed that of the two gold Pierreale issues of Peter the Great, the uncrowned-eagle type would predate the crowned, which likely dates from the arrival of Constance on the island in April of 1283 following Peter's conquest. That would place the minting of this piece in the period ca. June 1282-April 1283.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern

Estimate: \$13,000-\$16,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



23332 Umberto I gold 100 Lire 1883-R AU55 NGC, Rome mint, KM22, Fr-18. Lightly handled with residual luster and appealing reflectivity in protected areas. This classic rarity exhibits substantial eye-appeal.
Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000
Starting Bid: \$5,000

23333 Vittorio Emanuele III gold 100 Lire 1912-R MS63 PCGS, Rome mint, KM50, Fr-26. Lightly toned over underlying luster with minor contact marks on the cheek and brow of Vittorio. Also noted is an obverse alloy spot with a minor impact on the overall eye-appeal.
Estimate: \$5,500-\$7,500
Starting Bid: \$2,700

JAPAN



Rare Gold Oban of the Kyoho Period

23334 Kyoho Oban Kin ND (1725-1837) about XF Re-inked Signature, JNDA 09-8, J&V-A5, Fr-5, Hartill-8.10/11, KM-C24.1, 165.5g, 152x94mm. Obv. Four impressions of the Kiri, with "Jiu Ryo" (10 Ryo) and the name "Gotu." Rev. Two impressions of the Kiri, a signature impression, and three mint official stamps. This example shows obvious wear, but only light obverse abrasions, with somewhat uneven patina. Included is a JNDA (Japan Numismatic Dealers Association) Authentication Committee Guarantee of Genuineness. This states the type (Kyoho Oban, weight (165.5g), and the fact that it has been re-inked. The KM catalog mentions that some Kyoto Obans were re-inked during the Tempo period. The Obans were stamped as 10 Ryo, but they actually only contained no more than 73% gold. The Kyoho Oban was actually valued at only 7.2 Ryo, and this was one of the higher valued Obans. Obans were not used as a general means of exchange, as the extremely high value kept them for members of the court and for gold backing of the financial system. A rare and popular issue.

Estimate: \$30,000-\$35,000

Starting Bid: \$15,000



One of the Few Known 1877 Proof Trade Dollars

23335 Meiji Proof Trade Dollar Year 10 (1877) PR63 Cameo NGC, KM-Y25, JDNA 01-12 (Unlisted in Proof). An obvious special striking, and extremely rare as such, with glassy mirrors in the fields, fully rendered and delicately frosted devices and sharply squared edges that round out the far-from-typical appearance. Light purple and navy-blue tone blending seamlessly on the surfaces with a linear strengthening of hue on the reverse that runs from the rim just above the chrysanthemum blossom to the rim just to the right of the wreath's bow. Very choice for the grade with no flaws that deserve individual notation. The first proof of this type we have seen offered and likely to exist in numbers of 5 or less. A special and important opportunity for the specialist.

Estimate: \$25,000-\$35,000

Starting Bid: \$12,500



Meiji 3 (1870) 10 Yen Pattern Rarity

23336 Meiji gold Pattern 10 Yen Year 3 (1870) AU58 NGC, J&V-Ma1, KM-Pn19, large flan. JNDA page 73 large flan. Obv. Dragon within beaded circle, legend around. Rev. Sunburst flanked by banners with chrysanthemum above. Lustrous and well struck, with the few light marks one might expect of a near-mint example. When we sold the Jacob's Collection piece in our 2011 September Long Beach auction, we seriously doubted that we would ever see another specimen of this exceedingly rare pattern.

As we stated in the description of the Jacobs coin, "This type was originally intended for general issue. It was included, in this size, in the New Coinage Act. It was decided that to produce the coin in this size would cause problems because of the decreased thickness of the coin. Because of this, the smaller diameter, thicker coin, with identical weight was produced dated Meiji 4. At the time of sale of the Jacob's coin, we could trace only three known examples, one in the Bank of Japan Collection, one in the British Museum, and the Jacob's piece. We now have a fourth coin that has been hiding in a European family for many years.

Estimate: \$100,000-\$125,000

Starting Bid: \$50,000



Boldly Counterstamped French West Indies 20 Livres

23337 French Colonial gold Regulated-Counterstamp 20 Livres ND (1805) AU58 NGC, KM32, Gordon-18, Prid. pg 242, # 23. Type A "20 over eagle" Counterstamp on Imitation Brazil 1769-R 6400 Reis. Struck in accordance with the proclamation of September 26, 1805 that called for the revaluation of circulating coinage. The present piece pairs a genuine stamp with a contemporary imitation 6400 Reis of Brazil; the Brazilian host "coin" produced from good gold (thus their popularity), but slightly lighter than the official mint-struck issues. Among the finest encountered of this scarce type with no significant damage (as is commonly seen) on the host and a deeply and evenly struck punch that clearly illustrates the detail of the revaluation stamp.

Ex. Henry Christensen Auction 86 (12/1983 - Lot 972); R.C. Gordon Collection

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



23338 French Colonial gold Regulated-Counterstamped 20 Livres ND (1805) XF45 NGC, Variety B, KM32, Fr-3, Gordon-2. An intriguing issue stamped upon a counterfeit 6400 Reis of 1764. The punch is deeply impressed at the top, although a portion of the eagle towards the bottom is not clear. Rare and desirable thus.

Ex. Heritage Auction 440 (June, 2007), Lot 51491 - Realized \$4000 Hammer

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000

MEXICO



23339 Philip V gold Cob 8 Escudos 1713 MXo-J MS64 NGC, Mexico City mint, KM57.1. Exceptionally vivid yellow-gold luster engulfs the surfaces and the 1713 date remains easily legible with moderate strike slip-page evident on the obverse and generally crisper reverse detail. Tied for the finest graded example of this date at NGC and easily among the finest survivors of this short-lived cob sub-variety that features the reverse cross terminating into four miniature crosses. An outstanding piece!

Ex. 1715 Fleet.

Estimate: \$13,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$13,000



Russet-Orange Toned Early Bust 4 Escudos

23340 Philip V gold 4 Escudos 1734 Mo-MF XF45 NGC, Mexico City mint, KM135. A scarce date and denomination. Vibrant russet-orange patina highlights much of the peripheral letters and central devices. Evidence of circulation is apparent on the central devices, but it remains evenly spread and adds a charming aged look to the appearance. No post-strike marks of any significance can be noted; however, two tiny planchet laminations do exist around the obverse dentillation. A coin with choice eye appeal for the grade.

Estimate: \$4,000-\$5,000

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Mesmerizing Milled Philip V 8 Escudos

23341 Philip V gold 8 Escudos 1743 Mo-MF AU55 NGC, Mexico City mint, KM148. Lightly circulated, but retaining the eye-appeal of a higher grade with stunning glossy surfaces around legends that buoyantly refract light and reddish-orange tone that hugs the raised devices. While very faint adjustment marks (as made) can be seen through the reverse shield, no post-strike flaws of individual distinction are evident. Essentially perfect for the grade!

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



A Stunning Pattern Cuartilla from the Early Republic

23342 Republic copper Proof Pattern 1/4 Real 1836 PR65 Red and Brown NGC, KM-Pn53. Extraordinary quality for a copper issue of this period with deep reflectivity in the field and a strike that sharply imparts all the intended design detail. Properly handled for over 150 years, the surfaces remarkably maintain most of their original orange-pink hue with only minor teases of attractive purplish color transition on both sides. An elite coin in all regards and one that could have easily received a finer grade.

Ex. ANA Collection

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Beautifully Preserved 8 Reales Rarity

23343 Republic Cap & Rays 8 Reales 1827 Pi-JS AU58 NGC, San Luis Potosi mint, KM377.12, DP-Pi02. The premier issue from the mint in San Luis Potosi and long acknowledged as a significant 8 reales rarity with likely fewer than 10 examples known in all grades. The present piece certainly sits among the finest extant of these survivors with a combination of attributes that are seldom matched on even common issues. Fully original, the surfaces exhibit a pleasing mixture of earthy tone with underlying luster remaining apparent in the recessed fields. Struck on a sound planchet, no voids or cracks are seen and the peripheral strike is full with only whispers on incompleteness in the centers. Quite comparable overall to the undisputed finest known specimen (graded MS63 by NGC and sold by us on 1/2009 for \$63,250) and easily finer in overall presentation than the MS60-graded Millennia collection coin that has a significantly blunted central strike.

Estimate: \$20,000-\$30,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Extremely Rare "Small Letters" Peso of Maximilian

Fully Select Peso from the Ill-Fated Second Mexican Empire

23344 Maximilian Pattern "Small Letters" Peso 1866-Mo MS63 Prooflike NGC, Mexico city mint, KM-Pn100. A seldom-offered pattern issue that was produced with peripheral lettering on the obverse that is noticeably smaller than that used in the circulating type. About as nice as these come with a comparatively sharp strike and pleasing prooflike reflectivity within the lightly toned fields. An elite item from Maximilian's reign and one of the most charming relics from this short-lived period of Mexican history.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500

23345 Maximilian Pattern "Small Letters" Peso 1866-Mo MS63 NGC, Mexico city mint, KM-Pn100. A pleasing and original specimen with fewer marks on the surfaces than the grade would imply. Light copper-gold tone that concentrates around the edges adds to the appeal and, as is always the case with this issue, portions of the detail in Maximilian's beard as well as the coat of arms on the reverse remain short of full. A very rare pattern variant, and despite the presence of two examples in this sale, an opportunity that shouldn't be overlooked.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Incredibly Rare 5 Pesos of Culiacan

23346 Republic gold 5 Pesos 1882 Cn-D MS65 NGC, Culiacan mint, KM412.2. Mintage: 174. Of the highest rarity and among the most fabled dates in the entire Cap & Scales 5 Pesos series with its existence being but a rumor to most of the well-connected specialists in the field of Mexican numismatics. Adding to the intrigue, this is the only known 5 Pesos date with the "D" assayer initial; a curiosity that resulted from no known coins existing in the years that immediately precede or follow 1882. A stunning Gem and certainly the finest known with luscious yellow-gold coloration and luster that benefits from fine die polish lines (as made). The design remains sharply rendered and rises boldly from the fields with the high rims adding further definition to the appearance. An exceptional coin in all respects!

Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Rarely Available Hermosillo Mint Cap & Scales 20 Pesos

23347 Republic gold 20 Pesos 1875 Ho-R AU55 NGC, Hermosillo mint, KM414.5. Only four dates are known for Hermosillo Cap & Scales 20 Pesos, and all are considered rare, with likely no more than 10 examples of the 1875 date being known to the market. In fact, in a 2003 study on Mexican gold of the Republic, only 8 instances of this date selling had been recorded since 1969 with the last (as of 12/2003) occurring in 1993. Further search of archived data yields no recent sales, and only further confirms this dates true elusiveness. In all likelihood, the present example is also the finest known of those few survivors with the previously mentioned report detailing the finest known as an About Extremely Fine. Finest graded status at NGC (only two examples have been graded by NGC and none by PCGS) seemingly confirms this assertion. A landmark offering that is certain to be pursued with untamed excitement.

Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000

Starting Bid: \$3,500

NETHERLANDS



Enchanting Prooflike 6 Stuiver Striking in Gold

23348 Holland. Provincial gold 6 Stuiver 1772 MS63 NGC, KM45a. An impressive rendering of the silver 6 Stuiver denomination struck to gold 2 Ducat specifications with gleaming reflectivity in the fields and a sharp central strike that pleasingly renders the ship motif. The finest example certified for this date and a coin that should have significant appeal with collectors from a broad range of specialties.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



23349 Utrecht. Provincial gold 1/2 Gulden of 2 Ducats 1724 MS65 NGC, KM-Pn12, Purmer-Ut74.2. Fully lustrous with beautiful reddish tone, this is a spectacular presentation of a Utrecht 1/2 Gulden struck in gold. The surfaces exhibit some die work, meaning this off-metal strike was probably produced later in the striking run, if not completely afterwards. There are almost no post-striking marks visible without the aid of a loupe. Cataloger's note: This example appears to be the plate coin from the Standard Catalog of World Coins.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



23350 William III gold Proof 5 Gulden 1850 PR66 PCGS, KM94, Fr-341. Very rare - this year was struck only in proof. Undoubtedly among the finest known for the type. This coin was encapsulated before PCGS began recording census data for their world coins, so the population report shows only one 1850 5 gulden having been graded by them, which was given a 64. NGC, on the other hand, has graded a total of three, with none higher than a 65. We sold the finest graded by NGC, a PR65 Ultra Cameo, in our 2012 NYINC for a hammer price of \$11,000. This coin is undoubtedly nicer, with no blemishes and a touch of milky white toning over mirrored fields. Though the coin seems to have a very stark cameo effect, we are surprised that PCGS did not note it as such in its grade. A true gem.

From The Law Collection.
Estimate: \$10,000-\$12,000
Starting Bid: \$5,000



23351 William III gold Proof 10 Gulden 1850 PR65 NGC, KM95, Fr-340. Very rare. While there have been a handful of 1850 proof 10 gulden that have sold at auction over the years, there have been only two in recent memory that have been sold which had been graded by a third party. The first one is the present specimen, which was auctioned off by Heritage in our 2004 NYINC sale where it reached a hammer of \$3,900. The most recent was graded by NGC as PR63, and was in our auction of the Eric P. Newman Collection of World Coins this past January and hammered at \$8,500. According to NGC, there has been another coin graded PR65, but that one has not yet crossed the auction block while encapsulated. We expect considerable interest in this lot, as this is certainly among the finest known for the type and may be a once in a generation opportunity. Ex. Osage Collection.

From The Law Collection.
Estimate: \$10,000-\$12,000
Starting Bid: \$5,000



23352 William III gold Proof 20 Gulden 1850 PR64 NGC, KM96, Fr-339. Very rare. The largest Kingdom of the Netherlands gold denomination, and the completion to this proof gold denomination set on offer in this auction. This coin was sold in our 2004 NYINC auction for a hammer price of \$4,100, though it will certainly well exceed that now. It is the sole example certified by NGC, and higher than all but the one of the total of three graded by PCGS (which were graded 62, 63, and 65). Certainly among the finest known, and as such, very difficult to estimate in today's market that prizes quality so highly. A PCGS PR63 Cameo was sold by Kunker in October, 2013 for a hammer price of 11,000 euros, or about 15,000, and this coin could very easily exceed that. A coin to keep an eye on. Ex. Osage Collection

From The Law Collection.
Estimate: \$12,000-\$15,000
Starting Bid: \$6,000

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES



Unique 1/4 Gulden Pattern Striking in Gold

23353 William III gold Proof 1/4 Gulden 1885 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM-Pn9 (KM305 for type), Scholten-756. 6 gms. Impressively appealing with dramatic frost on the highpoints and similarly eye-appealing reflectivity in the fields. Close inspection yields light tone that has nestled around the devices and overall surface quality befitting a rarity of this magnitude. Cataloged as unique in the Scholten reference on Dutch overseas territories and accompanied by a round ticket detailing as such.

Ex. Stephanik Collection (K.O.G. 1897 - Lot 6891)

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$9,750

NEW ZEALAND



The Finest Known Specimen for the Date

23354 George V Florin 1936 MS66 NGC, KM4. A key date issue for the type and of unsurpassable quality with a full strike, visually pristine surfaces that showcase glowing luster and a pleasing overlay of attractive rosy-tan patina on both the obverse and reverse that ensures full originality. A “must have” piece for the New Zealand collector that demands finest-known quality.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$12,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000

PERU



Impressive Select Double-Dated Cob 8 Escudos

23355 Philip V gold Cob 8 Escudos 1712 L-M MS63 NGC, Lima mint, KM38.2, Fr-7, Onza-240. Entirely choice for this heavily demanded type with pleasing luster, minimal strike doubling and a larger-than-average flan. Perhaps most appealing to the specialist however is the placement of the strike, leaving the legend “ANO 712” uncommonly and impressively full. Truly, a dually dated delight!

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500



23356 Ferdinand VI gold 8 Escudos 1757 LM-JM AU55 NGC, KM59.2. Quite scarce in this grade, without any defects worthy of noting and attractive subtle red toning. The lines that one may see in the photograph are actually just adjustment marks made on the planchet prior to striking, and so should not be considered any sort of detriment to the coin.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Sharply Detailed First-Bust-Style of Charles III

23357 Charles III gold 8 Escudos 1762 LM-JM AU55 NGC, Lima mint, KM68, Fr-24. A desirable two-year type, seldom found as nice as the present with original luster remaining within the protected areas, a lack of post-strike flaws of distinction and a bold, well-centered strike. Also pleasing is the absence of planchet adjustment marks through the obverse portrait, a remnant of imperfect planchet production that so often remains a focal point on this issue. As such, rather ideal as a representative of type.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



23358 Republic gold 8 Escudos 1835 Cuzco-B MS62 NGC, Cuzco mint, KM148.3, Fr-63. Entirely prooflike in the fields with a relatively sharp strike for the type and surfaces that are free of marks that deserve individual notation. A surprisingly elusive date at the Mint State level, and currently tied with one other example as the finest grade by NGC.

From The Law Collection.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



PHILIPPINES



23359 USA Administration Reverse Die Cap Peso (1903-04) Mint Error AU58 NGC, Type of KM168. Obv. Female with hammer and anvil. Rev. Incuse impression of obverse. Excellent obverse definition, with minor hairlines, but little actual wear. The reverse has a ghostly image of the obverse, and both sides display varying shades of gray patina. This is the first dollar-sized capped die error (from any country) we have ever seen, either consigned to our auction or for sale in any other auction, or for private sale. This type error occurs when the struck coin sticks to the face of the upper die after the strike. Once the coin is stuck to the upper die, it becomes the new die. Every time the upper die falls, the coin is pressed further, and further, into a cap (or cup) shape. Capped die errors are often spectacular, depending on how many strikes have been involved. For this particular coin, there must have been numerous strikes, as the edges are raised at least 3/8 of an inch. Some may call this an Obverse die cap and not a reverse die cap as NGC has noted. By any name, it is an astounding, one-of-a-kind error.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern

Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000

POLAND



23360 Lithuania. Sigismund August gold Ducat 1560 Genuine (Surface Damage) PCGS, Vilnius mint, Fr-2, Gum-631 (RR), Ivanauskas-16SA5-2 (RRRR). Struck on a wavy planchet with Extremely Fine Details in our opinion, this extremely rare Ducat bears an interesting transitional portrait between the short-beard types of the late 1540's and the longer forked-beard types of the mid-1560's. It has been lightly cleaned in the past and a couple of tiny planchet flaws reveal themselves under a glass, but the exact nature of the surface damage on the PCGS insert is not clear. This cataloger finds this to be a pleasing Ducat of this period, despite the wavy flan. A very rare offering and well worth the connoisseur's attention.

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Dazzling Johann Casimir 1/2 Ducat

23361 Lithuania. Johann Casimir gold 1/2 Ducat 1665-TLB/HKPL AU58 PCGS, Vilnius mint, KM54.2, Gum-1891, Ivanauskas-9JK4-4, SK-2596a. A delightful orange-gold jewel, nearly as-struck, with radiant luster in the fields and minor softness in the reverse that contributed to the assigned grade. A scarce denomination in any form, the present example happens to be the rarer of the two major legend varieties for the type with IOAN placed behind the bust and CAS in front. Most recently, the sales record for this variety includes a comparable specimen bringing 15,000 Euros in a March 2010 Gorny & Mosch auction.

Estimate: \$12,000-\$18,000

Starting Bid: \$6,000



23362 Lithuania. Johann Casimir gold 1/2 Ducat 1665 TLB/HKPL AU Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC, Vilnius mint, Titus Livius Boratyni as mintmaster, Hieronim Kirszenstein Podskarbi Litewski as treasurer, KM54.1, Gum-1891, Ivanauskas-9JK2-2, SK-2595a. A handsome example of this rare issue with faint reddish tone. A few hairlines are apparent but there is no evidence of harsh cleaning. The strike is well-centered on a generous flan and minor ghosting affects few of the details. A prize for any collector of this period.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



23363 Stanislaus Augustus Confederation of Targowica Taler 1793
MS62 NGC, KM214, Dav-1622, Gum-2417. An outstanding example of this very scarce Confederation issue, lustrous and superbly struck. The tone is lovely with light hints of gold and lavender.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500

23364 No Lot

PORTUGAL



23365 João V gold 4 Escudos (Peça) 1748 MS62 NGC, Lisbon mint, KM221.9, Fr-86, Gomes-126.31. A lightly handled example with the faintest of obverse and reverse adjustments. Residual luster accentuates the well-struck devices.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Low-Mintage Rarity of Joao VI

23366 Joao VI gold Escudo 1819 MS64 NGC, Lisbon mint, KM362. Mintage: 1,523. A three-year type issue and a phenomenal rarity, the present example very possibly being the finest known of the date with a full strike on the obverse and reverse and flashy semi-prooflike reflectivity in the fields. Gold and maroon tone compliments the eye-appeal with the largest concentration of color appearing within the globe and wreath on the reverse. A spindly lint-mark (as made) can be seen in the field just to the right of Joao's bust and should be useful as a pedigree marker. Quite possibly a unique opportunity and as such, one that will certainly be met with unbridled enthusiasm.

Estimate: \$13,000-\$16,000

Starting Bid: \$6,500



The Key Issue for the Portuguese Republic Series

23367 Republic 50 Centavos 1925 MS65 NGC, KM575, Gomes-19.02. Superbly toned in a warm greenish-gold with few noteworthy surface marks. This issue is the rarest Portuguese Republic coin in almost any grade and an example in this lofty state of preservation is almost unheard of. Extremely rare thus!

Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000

RUSSIA



23368 Peter I Rouble (1721) Cyrillic AU53 NGC, Kadashevsky (Moscow) mint, Bitkin 481-487, Diakov-22, Petrov 7 (3 Rub), KM157.5. Obv. Bust of Peter I right in military attire. Rev. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle with date in Cyrillic. An excellent example, with lustrous, shimmering gray patina and a decent strike for the issue. The surfaces are free of egregious flaws, and the only notable imperfections are minor flan flaws on the obverse. Very scarce in this condition.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$9,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



23369 Anna Rouble 1733 MS62 NGC, Kadashevsky (Moscow) mint, Diakov-24, there are numerous slight portrait variations of this date; this Diakov number appears to be a close match and most all have a similar rarity. Obv. Crowned bust right. Rev. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle with date and value. Superb, original, silvery luster with nicely defined details showing only slight softness on the eagle's necks. A small flan flaw, as made, is noted on the reverse by the last 3 of the date, but other than this one natural irregularity, the surfaces are free of significant flaws. A glistening jewel, and one that would not look out of place in a higher numbered holder.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$12,000

Starting Bid: \$8,000



23370 Alexander I bronzed copper Proof Pattern Rouble 1804 PR65 Brown PCGS, Soho mint, by C.H. Kuechler, plain edge, Bitkin-925 (R1), Diakov-291.1 (R1), Severin-2552 (R). Obv. Armored and mantled bust of Alexander I right. Rev. Cross dividing date 1804 below. Superbly struck, with even caramel color. The surfaces are free of significant flaws and the fields deeply mirrored. Matthew Boulton was an English manufacturer and Inventor. Among his innovations was applying modern techniques to the striking of coins. This was done mainly at his Soho mint. He struck coins for Great Britain, as well as numerous foreign countries. One of the countries with which Boulton signed an agreement to provide a modern minting facility was Russia. The 1804 copper Proof pieces were trials for the new Russian facility. These pieces were struck in bronzed copper, as this example, and in regular copper, as the following lot.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



23371 Alexander I copper Proof Pattern Rouble 1804 PR64 Brown NGC, Soho mint, by C.H. Kuechler, plain edge, Bitkin-925 (R1), Diakov-291.1 (R1), Severin-2552 (R). Obv. Armored and mantled bust of Alexander I right. Rev. Cross dividing date 1804 below. Bold definition, with nice chocolate patina over deeply mirrored fields. Rims much wider than the previous example, therefore a distinctly different “wide rim” type, in addition to being regular copper. All the same historical information about Matthew Boulton and the Soho mint also applies to this piece.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



23372 Alexander I gold 5 Roubles 1817 СІБ-ФГ MS62 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, Bitkin-18, Fr-150, KM-C132. Obv. Crowned doubled-headed, wings down, Imperial eagle, with date and value. Rev. Crowned four-line inscription in wreath. Fully lustrous, and well struck for the issue, with light contact marks. This type is conditionally extremely rare, with only two examples certified in Mint State by NGC, this piece, and a single coin in MS63.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$12,500

Starting Bid: \$5,000



23373 Nicholas I Poltina (1/2 Rouble) 1830 СІБ-НІ MS65 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, Bitkin-121 (mis-described as 1.B. it should be 2.B), this is the variety where the shield doesn't touch the crown, KM-C160. Obv. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle with date and value. Rev. Crowned four-line inscription in wreath. Fully original, with scattered golden patina over silvery luster. The strike is sharp and the pristine surfaces free of significant flaws. No examples have been certified finer by NGC or PCGS.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Impressively Detailed Alexander I Commemorative Rouble

23374 Nicholas I - Alexander I Column Commemorative Rouble 1834 MS61 NGC, by H. Gube, Bust right / Alexander I monument, KM169, Bit-894 (R). Struck to commemorate the Alexander I column that was erected just after the Russian war victory over Napoleon's France, with deep earthy tone on the obverse surfaces and banded multi-colored patination that haloes the reverse centers. Most-impressively struck with razor-sharp hair detail on the obverse bust, equally intricate reverse detail and a raised wire-like rim on both sides. Watery mirrors are most pronounced on the reverse with the tone slightly muting the effect on the obverse. A mix of evenly placed marks and light hairlines limit the grade, but none are singularly distracting. Given the overall appearance, one has to ask if this is actually a moderately handled Proof striking. That said, whether Business Strike or Proof, the same allure remains, and for the collector that assigns added value to items with a great definition, this Rouble is certain to pique much interest.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



23375 Nicholas I Rouble 1849 СІІБ-ІІА MS65 Prooflike NGC, St. Petersburg mint, Bitkin-224, KM-C168.1. Obv. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle. Rev. Crowned date and value in wreath. A stunning example, with superb definition, fully mirrored fields and nicely frosted devices. The appealing cameo contrast has a bit of gray peripheral toning to add to the splendid overall appearance of this exceptional Rouble. Only two pieces have been certified as Prooflike by NGC, and this is, by far, the finer of the two coins.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000

23376 Nicholas I Rouble 1852 СІІБ-ІІА MS66 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, Bitkin-229, KM-C168.1. Obv. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle. Rev. Crowned date and value in wreath. The strike is superb and the pristine surfaces exhibit some reflectivity. Very rare in this superb condition. This example is two grades finer than any other piece of this variety certified by either NGC or PCGS.

Estimate: \$7,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,500



23377 Alexander II Proof 5 Kopecks 1856 EM PR63 NGC, Ekaterinburg mint, Bitkin-296, KM-C152.1. Obv. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle. Rev. Date and value in circle of leaves. Reddish-brown patina, with nicely mirrored fields and a superior strike. A very scarce issue in Proof and only the second example we have seen of this type.

Ex. Hammel Collection (Stack's 9/1982 - Lot 518, with original lot tag)

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



23378 Alexander II Proof Rouble 1859 PR62 Cameo NGC, St. Petersburg mint, Bitkin-567, KM-Y28. Obv. Bust of Nicholas I left. Rev. Nicholas I monument. Superbly struck, with fully mirrored fields and nicely frosted devices. A few small marks are noted, but the overall appearance is striking. No Cameo Proofs have been certified finer than this example.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$9,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



23379 Alexander II Rouble 1860 СПБ-ФБ UNC Details (Surface Hairlines) NGC, St. Petersburg mint, Bitkin-71 (R1), KM-Y25, Severin-3692. Obv. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle with legend around. Rev. Crowned date and value in wreath. An extremely rare issue, with a small mintage of only 18,003 pieces. This example is well struck, with fully prooflike fields and light contact marks. This is not the equal of our MS63 that we sold in the April Chicago auction, this year, but it is a high-end circulated example, with extensive luster and mirror-like fields. This piece is only the second regular issue example certified by NGC (with a single Proof), and it is unquestionably one of the rarer nineteenth century Russian Roubles.

Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



23380 Alexander II gold 3 Roubles 1877 СПБ-НІ MS65 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, Bitkin-39 (R), Fr-164, KM-Y26. Obv. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle. Rev. Date and value in circle. Sharply struck, with gleaming golden mint luster and pleasing surfaces. The gold 3 Roubles, struck only during the reigns of Alexander II and III, are quite popular as a type, very scarce in all conditions, and extremely rare in Gem condition, such as the piece we offer here. None have been certified finer by NGC or PCGS.

Estimate: \$13,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$11,000



Starting Bid: \$4,000



Starting Bid: \$3,000



23383 Nicholas II, Alexander III Commemorative Rouble 1912 ЭБ AU58 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, Bitkin-330 (R), KM-Y69. Head of Alexander III left. Rev. Alexander III monument. Lustrous, with silvery-gray patina over prooflike fields. The strike is bold and both sides exhibit moderate contact marks. A popular issue commemorating the unveiling of the monument to Alexander III in Moscow.
Estimate: \$12,000-\$14,000
Starting Bid: \$6,000

23384 Nicholas II Gangut Rouble 1914 BC MS61 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, Bitkin-337 (R2), Severin-4187, KM-Y71, Commemorating the Bicentenary of the Victory of the Russian Fleet at Gangut. Obv. Bust right with date. Rev. Double-headed Imperial eagle with value. Sharply struck, and lustrous, with light hairlines and minor contact marks. A very nice example of this popular commemorative issue, with the slightest bit of handling evident.
Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000
Starting Bid: \$7,500



Sparkling Deep Cameo Proof 5 Roubles

23385 Nicholas II gold Proof 5 Roubles 1909 ЭБ PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS, Bitkin-34 (R), Fr-180, KM-Y62. Obv. Head of Nicholas II left. Rev. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle with date and value. A sparkling golden Gem, with watery mirrored fields and heavily frosted devices. The strike is bold and the surfaces exhibit only a single minor spot on the obverse. An extremely rare issue in Proof and an example fit for the finest collection. Only 2-3 pieces have been certified in Gem Deep Cameo.

Estimate: \$25,000-\$35,000

Starting Bid: \$12,500



A Pristine Cameo Proof 10 Roubles

23386 Nicholas II gold Proof 10 Roubles 1909 ЭБ PR66 Cameo PCGS, Bitkin-14 (R), Fr-179, KM-Y64. Obv. Head of Nicholas II left. Rev. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle with date and value. Shimmering golden brilliance, with fully struck details and superb cameo contrast. The surfaces are pristine, the fields deeply mirrored, and the overall appearance near-perfect. This is the single finest Nicholas II Proof 10 Roubles certified by PCGS.

Estimate: \$30,000-\$40,000

Starting Bid: \$15,000

SARAWAK



Incredibly Rare Pattern 50 Kopecks

23387 U.S.S.R. silver Proof Pattern 50 Kopecks 1924 London Mint PR63 NGC, by G. Kruger Gray, Plain Edge, struck at the Royal Mint London, Kaim page 140. Obv. Worker and anvil. Rev. National arms. Boldly struck with subdued mirrored fields beneath the rather heavy silver-gray obverse toning and reddish-gray reverse toning. For accuracy we must mention a tiny rim bump at 3 o'clock on the obverse. An extremely rare Pattern issue. The only other example we have seen was sold in January of 2007 by Dmitry Markov, Lot 1379, Ex. Goodman and Ex. Hesselgesser. It was certified Proof 62 by NGC and sold for \$17,000.

Estimate: \$30,000-\$35,000

Starting Bid: \$15,000



Stunning Specimen 50 Cents of C.V. Brooke

23388 C.V. Brooke Specimen 50 Cents 1927-H SP65 NGC, King's Norton mint, KM19. A remarkable rarity in Specimen presentation with shimmering fields as a result of heavily polished dies and light yellow tone that primarily graces the central obverse fields. The strike, as one might expect from a special production, is entirely full with all the intricacies of the rope ring on the reverse being intricately portrayed and the rims on both sides rising sharply from the fields. Very choice for the grade and as such, a coin that is bound to highlight any collection it graces.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500

SIERRA LEONE



An Endlessly Demanded World Crown

23389 British Colonial silver Proof Dollar 1791 PR63 NGC, KM6, Dav-57. 100/100 variety. Proof Mintage 40. A pleasing, mostly gray-brown Proof with no evidence of contact on the surfaces and mellow shimmering reflectivity in the fields. Extremely rare in Proof condition and an endlessly popular type inside the World Crown corpus due to the beautifully illustrative lion motif that comprises the obverse design.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000







23390 Republic gold Burgers Pond 1874 MS65 NGC, Fine Beard, KM1.2, Fr-1, Hern-B1. A near-pristine example of this rare issue with velvety luster and golden-reddish tone with hints of olive at the peripheries. Tiny disturbances in the luster are noted at the very highest points of the design, but the beautiful and original surfaces lack any noteworthy marks. A truly remarkable survivor of this scarce issue born of President Burgers' hubris with few known equals in this amazing state of preservation.



Colonial South Africa consisted of disconnected immigrant settlements which used coins of their native countries as well as tokens for money. When gold was discovered in the Transvaal in 1869, it marked a sea of change for the area's inhabitants. The first gold coin, seen here in a top-notch example, was minted in 1874 in extremely limited numbers and suffered from such a poor initial reception that today's collectors are faced with a serious challenge trying to locate an unimpaired piece. It seems that Thomas François Burgers, second president of the republic, had received a number of suggestions urging him to create a gold coinage. He decided to approach the Birmingham, England, firm of Ralph Heaton and Sons to change the situation. Unfortunately he made the decision on his own, without the approval of his fellow legislators, and it was to prove a fatal error. The Heaton Mint engaged the services of Leonard Wyon, the Royal Mint's engraver, who prepared dies showing a portrait of Burgers, who himself supplied the gold specie for the coinage, as well as an elaborate reverse design showing the coat of arms of the fledgling republic. The gold specie used to make these coins was mined in the Transvaal, and Burgers' intention was just that — a local use for native ore. The exact number struck is not known, but it is assumed that 837 pieces were made using up the amount of gold given to the mint by Burgers. Once he had them in his hands, Burgers displayed his gleaming gold coins proudly to members of the Volksraad, and waited for their acceptance. But it was not to be. The legislators objected vehemently to Burgers' use of his own image and they soundly rejected the coin which was to become the forerunner of the famed golden Pond, first produced in 1892. But in 1874 the Burgers pond had failed as a commercial idea. Subsequently, most of the mintage was sold to the public at twice face value, and for a number of years they were thought of as nothing more than mere mementoes. The public carried these as pocket pieces, showed them off to friends, drilled holes through some and mounted others on gold chains for jewelry, and finally threw them into drawers or jewelry boxes, where they were forgotten. Few if any South Africans in the 1870s envisioned them as one day being of great value. When the first official gold ponds appeared in 1892, they reminded a small number of people in the ZAR of the earlier pond of 1874, and scattered collectors began looking for examples, knowing next to nothing about the coins. Numismatic interest began in earnest upon the conclusion of the Boer War, with the annexation of South Africa into the British empire. It gradually became apparent that most Burgers ponds had been damaged or mishandled. So few were available for study that no one realized that two varieties existed until the 1940s, and the first few decades of the 20th century proved the rarity of these coins when not impaired. They became eagerly collected in England and throughout the Commonwealth, as well as in the homeland itself. But it was too late. Most had been lost or damaged, and only a tiny number exist in Mint State today. Nicer pieces seemed to be slightly circulated. Time has proven that any undamaged piece is a miracle of survival, and it is quite likely that some of the finest known pieces were those kept by the very legislators who had dismissed the coins as meaningless back in 1874. What had once offended sensibilities had transformed itself into nothing less than a national treasure.

Estimate: \$90,000-\$110,000

Starting Bid: \$85,000



23391 Republic 5 Shillings 1892 Double Shaft MS62 Prooflike NGC, KM8.2, Hern-Z36. A beautifully toned example with some handling, but otherwise glossy, prooflike surfaces. The double shaft variety, the scarcer of the 1892 issues, is rarely found in such a grade with this level of eye-appeal.
Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000
Starting Bid: \$2,500



Highly Sought After Uncirculated 1893 Half Pond

23392 Republic gold 1/2 Pond (Half Pond) 1893 AU50 PCGS, Pretoria mint, KM9.2. Impressively original for this rare date Half Pond with attractive tone settled around much of the devices and only slight softening of high points contributing to the grade. Much finer than most, with nearly all survivors showing heavy circulation, some form of significant damage, or both. Thusly, an endlessly demanded coin in the elusive AU grade!
Estimate: \$12,000-\$15,000
Starting Bid: \$12,000



Pleasing Key Date “Single Shaft” Kruger Pond

23393 Republic “Single Shaft” gold Pond 1892 AU50 PCGS, Berlin mint, KM10.2. High-end for the grade with some soft rub atop President Kruger’s portrait, attractively toned surfaces and flashy semi-prooflike luster remaining within the protected crevasses. The key date for the Kruger Pond type, and as such, a highly coveted coin in just about any grade.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500

23394 Republic gold Pond 1894 MS64+ PCGS, KM10.2, Fr-2, Hern-Z47. A marvelous example of this date, the finest certified at PCGS, with mellowed honey-gold tone over satiny luster. The surfaces bear a smattering of tiny contact marks, mostly inconsequential, and while the strike is quite sharp. The only striking weakness noted, as is typical, is upon the eagle’s breast. Truly a premium example of this issue, where high technical merit meets superb eye-appeal.

Ex. Bentley Collection (Baldwin’s 9/12 - Lot 903 @ 15,000 GBP)

Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



23395 Republic gold Pond 1898 MS65 NGC, KM10.2, Fr-2, Hern-Z51. An outstanding example of this issue, fully lustrous with but a handful of the lightest of contact marks. The toning is very light and the strike is superior.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500

23396 Republic gold Pond 1900 MS65 NGC, KM10.2, Fr-2, Hern-Z53. A stunning specimen of this date, fully lustrous with only a couple of small surface marks. A rare piece in such elite quality.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Incredibly Rare South African Proof Penny

23397 George V Proof Penny 1931 PR66 Brown NGC, KM14.3. Superbly struck, with lustrous chocolate-brown patina, and wonderfully smooth, pristine surfaces. From a tiny mintage of only 62 pieces, with no circulation strikes produced for this year.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500

SPAIN



Alluring Choice AU Two-Year Type

23398 Ferdinand VII gold 320 Reales 1822 M-SR AU58 NGC, Madrid mint, KM566, Onza-124. Close to Uncirculated and attractive, with one flan lamination on the upper reverse mentioned for accuracy's sake. This two-year type was the last struck to the previous Onza standard, albeit the denomination was expressed in Reales de Vellon (40 Reales de Vellon were equivalent to 1 Escudo) instead of Escudos. Examples approaching Mint State are quite elusive and are very collectible as gold type coins.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$5,500

SWEDEN



A Pleasing Extremely Fine Riksdaler of Gustav II Adolf

23399 Gustav II Adolf Riksdaler 1631 (MDCXXXI) XF40 NGC, Sala or Stockholm mint, KM143, Dav-4520. A lovely circulated representative of this very scarce Swedish type that illustrates a leftward facing Gustav II Adolf in ornamental decor with scepter in one hand and globus cruciger in the other. Perfect for the grade, the surfaces reveal moderate yet even high-point wear with a strike that has been impressively accomplished, leaving the central details sharp. No marks of noteworthy distinction are viewed, an attribute that must be appreciated. Rounding out the appeal is pleasing old-time purple tone of purple in the centers that deepens to green and gold at the legends. Extremely collectible overall.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500

SWITZERLAND



23400 St. Gallen. Abbey gold Ducat 1781 MS65 Prooflike NGC, KM38, Fr-366. An absolute gem possessed of near-pristine prooflike surfaces with just the slightest hint of striking weakness to the centers. The planchet, of good metal, was well-prepared and lacks any visible flaws. A scarce issue in Mint State, the appeal of this example is almost without comparison.

From The Lexington Collection of Jonathan K. Kern

Estimate: \$7,000-\$9,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Dazzling Premium Gem 100 Francs

23401 Zurich. Imperial City Guldiner 1512 XF45 NGC, Dav-8771. Extremely scarce, this first Taler-sized issue of Zurich features remarkable subject matter, with SS. Felix, Regula, and Exuperantius depicted holding their heads in their hands. An excellent representative example of the issue, this piece is evenly struck with light circulation wear and attractive tone. A small planchet flaw runs through to both sides from 10 o'clock on the obverse. Very appealing and desirable thus for the early Taler specialist.
Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000
Starting Bid: \$2,500

23402 Confederation gold 100 Francs 1925-B MS66 PCGS, Bern mint, KM39. A borderline immaculate example of this low-mintage type with sumptuous, satiny frost atop Helvetia and reflective luster in the fields. Exceptionally few marks define the grade with a couple micro-flecks in the centers and one among the HELV in HELVETIA that surely precluded the MS67 designation. From a mintage of 5,000 pieces.
Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000
Starting Bid: \$7,500

THAILAND



23403 Confederation gold 100 Francs 1925-B MS64 NGC, Bern mint, KM39, Fr-502. A classic design and endlessly popular as a result with pleasing frost atop Helvetia (the female personification of Switzerland) and the background mountains and attractive contrasting shimmer in the open fields. Several burgundy-colored freckles are noted on both sides and light contact, including a thin mark around 9 o'clock on the obverse, prevents full Gem certification.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$10,000

Starting Bid: \$5,500



23404 Rama V silver Essai 1/4 Baht (Salung) RS128 (1909) MS65 NGC, Paris mint, KM-E2. An extremely rare silver pattern offered here in Gem Mint State. The fastidious preservation of this piece over the past century has left superb surfaces beautifully toned without distracting surface marks. The sea-green tone on the reverse is particularly attractive. A few slight rim nicks are nearly the only evidence this coin has been handled. The Royal Portrait Series was ordered by Rama V during a trip to Europe but never circulated as they arrived in Thailand from Paris after his death. (See *Siamese Coins, From Funan to the Fifth Reign* by Krisadaolarn & Mikhailov, pp. 180-81)

Estimate: \$8,000-\$12,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000

TIBET



23405 Lu Kuan Rupee ND (1902-03) VF30 PCGS, Kangding mint, YZM-438, KM-YA1.1, L&M-655. Obv. Chinese legend. Rev. Tibetan legend. The legends are fully legible with some striking softness, mainly in the peripheral areas. This extremely rare issue is often considered the forerunner of the Sichuan Rupee, as it was struck in western Sichuan. It is thought to have been produced to eliminate the large numbers of foreign coins that were circulating in Szechan Province at this time. Examples of this type are extremely rare, and we know of only two others, both appearing in the 2013 Spink-Hong Kong sale of the fantastic Nicholas Rhodes Tibetan Collection.

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500

TUNISIA



Exceptionally Rare Premium Gem Proof 10 Francs

23406 Ali Bey gold Proof 10 Francs AH1308 / 1891-A PR66 NGC, Paris mint, KM227, Fr-12. A carefully produced special striking with a myriad of die polish lines (as made) in the fields that produce flashy mirrors that immediately captivate the viewer's eye. Orange-gold tone concentrates at the edges and adds further vibrancy to the surfaces. The first example of this denomination that we have seen in Proof format and unquestionably very rare if not unique.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500

VENEZUELA



An Important Real-Denominated Rarity

23407 Republic silver Proof Essai Real 1863-E PR55 NGC, Paris mint, KM-E4. Plain edge. Obv. Head of Jose Antonio Paez Left, with legend only CIUDADANO ESCLARECIDO, meaning enlightened, or knowledgeable, citizen. Rev. 1 REAL 1863, in three lines within a wreath, with E below. Sharp definition, with moderately abraded surfaces and mottled reddish-gray toning. Although one of the smaller silver Essais of the 1863 type, the 1 Real is one of the rarer issues. We have not seen, or heard of, another example of this type in nearly 40 years.

Paez was an important figure in the War of Independence. He was named General-in-Chief at the Battle of Carabobo, and later became President after the secession of Venezuela from Gran Colombia. He served three terms as President before going into exile in 1863, and he died in New York in 1873.

Estimate: \$25,000-\$35,000

Starting Bid: \$12,500



23408 Republic silver Proof Essai 4 Reales 1863-E PR62 NGC, Paris mint, KM-E6. Plain edge. Obv. Head of Jose Antonio Paez Left, with legend only CIUDADANO ESCLARECIDO, meaning enlightened, or knowledgeable, citizen. Rev. 4 REALES 1863 in three lines within a wreath, with E below. Nicely struck, with mottled reddish patina and light to moderate abrasions. Extremely rare in silver, with quite a few years between examples appearing at auction. This is the only piece certified by NGC.

Estimate: \$20,000-\$25,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Proof Pattern Bolivar 10 Centavos in Silver Rarely, if Ever Seen on the Market

23409 Republic silver Proof Essai 10 Centavos 1873, Paris mint, KM-E12. Reeded edge. A dazzling little jewel that has an overall pleasing appearance throughout, despite being graded at a level that often suggests major eye-appeal issues. As is typical of coins that have seen long-time cabinet placement, the patina on each side carries its own unique character; on the obverse, the tone is largely graphite-like, while rich multicolored hues adorn the reverse. Underlying field reflectivity remains evident on both sides and only minor ticks, primarily in the field to the left of Bolivar's bust, limit the grade. An extreme rarity in the Venezuelan series, and the first offering of its kind that we have been able to locate.

Estimate: \$8,000-\$12,000

Starting Bid: \$4,000



23410 Republic silver Proof Essai (IASSE) 20 Centavos 1874 PR58 NGC, Paris mint, KM-E14, this actually isn't quite KM-E14, as on this piece the word, "ESSAI," is engraved backwards on the coin. It is not retrograde, as the letters are not engraved backwards, the word is just spelled backwards, as IASSE. Obv. Head of Simon Bolivar left with IASSE in tiny letters near the edge between 7 and 8 o'clock. Rev. National arms with date below. Well struck, with reddish-brown toning and a bit of rubbing on the high points. We checked with one of the most knowledgeable experts in South American coins on this error spelling of ESSAI, and his comment was, "I have heard of this error, and seen it listed in the catalog, but I have never seen an actual coin with this error, and I always thought it was a mistake in the catalog." We can now show that it truly does exist, although it is exceedingly rare.

Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



23411 Republic silver Proof Essai 50 Centavos 1873 PR62 NGC, Paris mint, KM-E13. Obv. Head of Simon Bolivar left with ESSAI in tiny letters near the edge between 7 and 8 o'clock. Sharply defined devices, with a mostly white obverse and a reverse displaying mottled reddish-brown patina. The mirrored surfaces are muted by a cloudy haze and light contact marks are apparent on both sides. An extremely rare issue, with only three pieces certified in Essai by NGC.

Estimate: \$18,000-\$22,000

Starting Bid: \$9,000



A Stunning Venezuelan Rarity The First We Have Seen!

23412 Republic silver Proof Essai Venezolano 1874 PR63 NGC, Paris mint, KM-E16. Reeded edge. Obv. Head of Simon Bolivar left with ESSAI in tiny letters near the edge between 7 and 8 o'clock. Rev. National arms with date below. As one might expect of a Paris mint Essai, the strike is superb. The fields are fully mirrored beneath an overlay of russet patina, and light contact marks are noted on close examination. The Paris mint was striking coins for numerous countries at this time, including several in South America. Albert Desire Barre was the Chief Engraver of the mint during a period from 1855-1878 and his name appears prominently on many South American, Asian, and other coins, both regular issues and patterns (or Essais), as the engraver. All of these Paris mint Venezuela patterns are quite rare, and highly desirable. Only two pieces have been certified in Essai by NGC, both in Proof 63.

Estimate: \$40,000-\$60,000

Starting Bid: \$20,000



Trial Strikes for a Denomination Never Issued in Gold

23413 Republic gilt-copper Proof Uniface Trial Strike Essai Venezolano Obverse and Reverse Pair ND (1875),

- 1) Obverse Trial, PR63 NGC, Paris mint, KM-TS1. Reeded edge.
- 2) Reverse Trial, PR63 NGC, Paris mint, KM-TS2. Reeded edge.

Both uniface examples are gilt on the design side with exposed copper surfaces on their reverse. Apparently struck at the Paris mint using trial planchets for the 20 Centimes denomination with both reverses holding a retrograde 20 C in the center of the planchet. Superficial handling defines the grade. The first set of this type that we have seen and undoubtedly extremely rare. (Total: 2 coins)

Estimate: \$18,000-\$22,000

Starting Bid: \$9,000



Mated Die Trials for the Proposed 10 Venezolanos Denomination

23414 Republic gilt-copper Proof Uniface Trial Strike Essai 10 Venezolanos Obverse and Reverse Pair ND (1875),

1) Obverse Trial, PR63 NGC, Paris mint, KM-TS5. Reeded edge.

2) Reverse Trial, PR64 NGC, Paris mint, KM-TS6. Reeded edge.

A beautiful, partially gilt die trial set with the struck side of both uniface pieces emitting bright golden splendor and an intricately defined design; for the obverse, the bust of Bolivar looks confidently to the right, while the reverse retains the arms of Venezuela at center with the date of independence on ribbon, plant sprays and overflowing cornucopia's surrounding. The reverses of both trials reveal the native copper of the planchet with a retrograde "50 F" confirming their original creation for use on French 50 Franc trials. A trifle of handling defines the grade on both pieces, but neither carries any significantly distracting issues. Extremely rare overall, and the first set of its kind to be offered in some time. (Total: 2 coins)

Estimate: \$25,000-\$30,000

Starting Bid: \$12,500



Lightly Cameoed 10 Venezolanos Obverse Die Trial

23415 Republic gilt-copper Proof Uniface Obverse Trial Strike Essai 10 Venezolanos ND (1875) PR62 NGC, Paris mint, KM-TS5. Reeded edge. The gilt surfaces remain rather effulgent with a cameo appearance evident between the central devices and the glinting fields. Some moderate handling is noted, but its overall presence is well-spread and minimally distracting. "ESSAI" is placed along the rim near 7 o'clock and in the copper centers of the reverse, a retrograde "50 F", previously impressed upon the flan, is seen. An amazing second opportunity for the collector that missed out on the obverse and reverse trial set in the previous lot to come away with the obverse design from this extremely elusive proposed gold denomination.

Estimate: \$15,000-\$20,000

Starting Bid: \$7,500





A Marvelous Trial Strike Pair Pattern Meant for an Un-Issued Gold Denomination

23416 Republic gilt-copper Proof Uniface Trial Strike Essai 20 Venezolanos Obverse and Reverse Pair ND (1875),

- 1) Obverse Trial, PR63 NGC, Paris mint, KM-TS7. Reeded edge.
- 2) Reverse Trial, PR64 NGC, Paris mint, KM-TS8. Reeded edge.

The largest proposed gold denomination of the period, both examples of these uniface trials, the intended obverse and reverse designs for the type, were expertly gilded on the striking side prior to production, resulting in fields that carry delicate flash and central motifs touched by satin texture. On both reverses for the pair, exposed copper remains, with telling evidence that these flans were at one time intended to strike trials for the 1855 French 100 Franc issue (the first year of Napoleon III's reign as Emperor); the text, in retrograde, reads: B/EPREUVE/100.F./1855. Minor handling limits the grade, but the overall presentation is superb. A trophy item in the Venezuelan coin corpus if there ever was one! (Total: 2 coins)

Estimate: \$30,000-\$40,000

Starting Bid: \$15,000



Impressive Near-Gem 1/2 Bolivar

23417 Republic 1/2 Bolivar 1900 MS64 NGC, Paris mint, KM-Y22, MS64 NGC. Conditionally rare at any Mint State grade with glowing, semi-prooflike luster in the fields and beautiful champagne-hued tone that largely clings to the margins. A full strike benefits the overall appearance. Currently the finest known example to have been certified by NGC or PCGS and as such, a coin that is sure to excite the specialist.

Estimate: \$6,000-\$8,000

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Richly Toned 1889 2 Bolivares Likely the Finest Extant

23418 Republic 2 Bolivares 1889 AU58 NGC, Caracas mint, KM-Y23. The lowest mintage date of this highly desired type, and rarely seen in any grade, with the present example, if it isn't the finest known, certainly qualifying as the finest we have seen by a wide margin. Despite the grade, likely never actually circulated, with deep, lightly mottled tone atop the obverse surfaces, and rich and altogether pleasing multi-hued patina in the reverse fields. Full apparent luster on the reverse and no major marks on either side seem to confirm our assertion that this piece never circulated, but some minute softening of the tone on the highpoints suggest trivial cabinet friction. A major condition rarity in the Venezuelan series and not surprisingly, the finest example certified by NGC.

Estimate: \$18,000-\$22,000

Starting Bid: \$9,000



Immaculate Gem 1900 2 Bolivares

23419 Republic 2 Bolivares 1900 MS65 NGC, Paris mint, KM-Y23.
A gorgeous Gem, drenched in satiny luster, with the compliment of a full strike and light, billowy golden tone that centers around the obverse surfaces. A few trivial luster grazes are noted behind Bolívar's head, but otherwise the surfaces are remarkably close to pristine. A confounding condition rarity, with no other graded examples (NGC or PCGS) above the MS62 grade, and no archived data for un-graded pieces even approaching the quality of the present. An absolute trophy of a coin!

Estimate: \$10,000-\$15,000

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Amazing Gem Venezuelan 1900 5 Bolivares Unheard of Quality for the Date

23420 Republic 5 Bolivares 1900 MS65 NGC, Paris mint, KM-Y24.2.
Astounding quality for this heavily-circulated date that often yields examples closer to the VF20 grade than it does even the AU50 grade. That said, Uncirculated specimens of any quality carry with them great rarity; to date only 5 examples have achieved this level at NGC and PCGS combined. What makes this piece truly special however, is that of these 5 Uncirculated coins, the present piece is the only example to have surpassed the MS62 grade - an absolute anomaly in quality! The surfaces are vibrantly lustrous throughout with impeccably struck-up design details. Flashy copper-golden tone wisps about the surfaces and imparts uniquely engrossing originality. A true Gem in every sense of the word, and one that in all likelihood will never be surpassed in private hands.

Estimate: \$20,000-\$30,000

Starting Bid: \$10,000



23421 Republic gold 100 Bolivares 1886 MS61 NGC, variety with "86" apart, Fr-2, KM-Y34. Obv. Head of Bolívar right. Rev. Arms. Bright, and lustrous, with sharp definition and light contact marks. A conditionally rare issue with all Mint State examples being quite scarce.
Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000
Starting Bid: \$2,500

Popular Goetz Pattern 5 Bolivares in Gold

23422 Republic gold Pattern 5 Bolivares (1930) Gem UNC, KMX-Pn6, Kienast-398, 35mm/34.85gms. By Karl Goetz. A privately minted issue, designed by famous German medalist Karl Goetz, and likely struck later (since all observed examples show some die rust within the reverse arms) using the dies. Scarcely seen, the issue features the uniformed bust of Vicente Gómez, a military general and the ruler of Venezuela from 1908 until his passing in 1935.
Estimate: \$5,000-\$6,000
Starting Bid: \$2,500



**Privately Minted 20th Century Platinum
Rarity
One of Only 4 Minted!**



23423 Republic platinum Pattern 5 Bolivares (1930) Choice UNC, KMX-Pn7. 35mm/41.11gms. Mintage: 4. By Karl Goetz. Essentially as-struck with light tone, the typical die rust within the reverse arms, and an interesting micro-satin texture to the surfaces. One of only four examples reportedly struck in this ultra-desirable metal, thus making it ideal for the Venezuelan specialist that wants to add another rarity to an already accomplished collection.

Estimate: \$5,000-\$7,000

Starting Bid: \$2,500

End of Auction

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Bidding Options:

8. Bids in Signature, Auctions or Grand Format Auctions may be placed as set forth in the printed catalog section entitled "Choose your bidding method." For auctions held solely on the Internet, see the alternatives on HA.com. Review at HA.com/common/howtobid.php.
9. Presentment of Bids: Non-Internet bids (including but not limited to podium, fax, phone and mail bids) are treated similar to floor bids in that they must be on-increment or at a half increment (called a cut bid). Any podium, fax, phone, or mail bids that do not conform to a full or half increment will be rounded up or down to the nearest full or half increment and this revised amount will be considered your high bid.
10. Auctioneer's Execution of Certain Bids. Auctioneer cannot be responsible for your errors in bidding, so carefully check that every bid is entered correctly. When identical mail or FAX bids are submitted, preference is given to the first received. To ensure the greatest accuracy, your written bids should be entered on the standard printed bid sheet and be received at Auctioneer's place of business at least two business days before the Auction start. Auctioneer is not responsible for executing mail bids or FAX bids received on or after the day the first lot is sold, nor Internet bids submitted after the published closing time; nor is Auctioneer responsible for proper execution of bids submitted by telephone, mail, FAX, e-mail, Internet, or in person once the Auction begins. Bids placed electronically via the internet may not be withdrawn until your written request is received and acknowledged by Auctioneer (FAX: 214-443-8425); such requests must state the reason, and may constitute grounds for withdrawal of bidding privileges. Lots won by mail Bidders will not be delivered at the Auction unless prearranged.
11. Caveat as to Bid Increments. Bid increments (over the current bid level) determine the lowest amount you may bid on a particular lot. Bids greater than one increment over the current bid can be any whole dollar amount. It is possible under several circumstances for winning bids to be between increments, sometimes only \$1 above the previous increment. Please see: "How can I lose by less than an increment?" on our website. Bids will be accepted in whole dollar amounts only. No "buy" or "unlimited" bids will be accepted.

The following chart governs current bidding increments for Signature auctions; Internet-only auction bidding increments are approximately half of these amounts (see HA.com/c/ref/web-tips.zx#guidelines-increments).

Current Bid	Bid Increment
< - \$10	\$1
\$10 - \$29	\$2
\$30 - \$49	\$3
\$50 - \$99	\$5
\$100 - \$199	\$10
\$200 - \$299	\$20
\$300 - \$499	\$25
\$500 - \$999	\$50
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100
\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$200
\$3,000 - \$4,999	\$250
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500

Current Bid	Bid Increment
\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000
\$20,000 - \$29,999	\$2,000
\$30,000 - \$49,999	\$2,500
\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200,000 - \$299,999	\$20,000
\$300,000 - \$499,999	\$25,000
\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$50,000
\$1,000,000 - \$4,999,999	\$100,000
\$5,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$250,000
>\$10,000,000	\$500,000

12. If Auctioneer calls for a full increment, a bidder may request Auctioneer to accept a bid at half of the increment ("Cut Bid") only once per lot. After offering a Cut Bid, bidders may continue to participate only at full increments. Off-increment bids may be accepted by the Auctioneer at Signature® Auctions and Grand Format Auctions. If the Auctioneer solicits bids other than the expected increment, these bids will not be considered Cut Bids.

Conducting the Auction:

13. Notice of the consignor's liberty to place bids on his lots in the Auction is hereby made in accordance with Article 2 of the Texas Business and Commercial Code. A "Minimum Bid" is

an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN "Minimum Bids" ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE "Minimum Bid", THE CONSIGNOR MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. "Minimum Bids" are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. For any successful bid placed by a consignor on his Property on the Auction floor, or by any means during the live session, or after the "Minimum Bid" for an Auction have been posted, we will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's Premium and Seller's Commissions on such lot.

14. The highest qualified Bidder recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the Buyer. In the event of a tie bid, the earliest bid received or recognized wins. In the event of any dispute between any Bidders at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders. Bids properly offered, whether by floor Bidder or other means of bidding, may on occasion be missed or go unrecognized; in such cases, the Auctioneer may declare the recognized bid accepted as the winning bid, regardless of whether a competing bid may have been higher. Auctioneer reserves the right after the hammer fall to accept bids and reopen bidding for bids placed through the Internet or otherwise.
15. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid, in its sole discretion. A bid is considered not made in "Good Faith" when made by an insolvent or irresponsible person, a person under the age of eighteen, or is not supported by satisfactory credit, collectibles references, or otherwise. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in "Good Faith." Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.
16. Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances. If a lot bearing estimates fails to open for 40-60% of the low estimate, the Auctioneer may pass the item or may place a protective bid on behalf of the consignor.
17. Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (approximately 50%-60% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold.
18. All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken. Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw, prior to the close, any lots from the Auction.
19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or for any other reason and in Auctioneer's sole discretion. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) and any other damages or expenses pertaining to the lot.
20. Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages, and Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outages occur, we may at our discretion extend bidding for the Auction. Bidders unable to place their Bids through the Internet are directed to contact Client Services at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824).
21. The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots. Auctioneer or affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors.
22. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

Payment:

23. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars (including U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders, and are subject to all reporting requirements). All deliveries are subject to good funds; funds being received in Auctioneer's account before delivery of the Purchases; and all payments are subject to a clearing period. Auctioneer reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes "good funds": checks drawn on a U.S. bank are subject to a ten business day hold, and thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Clients with pre-arranged credit status may receive immediate credit for payments via eCheck, personal or corporate checks. All others will be subject to a hold of 5 days, or more, for the funds to clear prior to releasing merchandise. (ref. T&C item 7 Credit for additional information.) Payments can be made 24-48 hours post auction from the My Orders page of the HA.com website.
24. Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentment of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after the close of the Auction. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) on the lot and any other damages pertaining to the lot.
25. Lots delivered to you, or your representative in the States of Texas, California, New York, or other states where the Auction may be held, are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. (Note: Coins are only subject to sales tax in California on invoices under \$1500 and there is no sales tax on coins in Texas) Bidder agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after the Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes..
26. In the event that a Bidder's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Bidder shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If you attempt to pay via eCheck and your financial institution denies this transfer from your bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, you agree to complete payment using your credit card on file.
27. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount or three percent (3%) of any installment that is past due. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
28. In the event a successful Bidder fails to pay any amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Bidder agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 10% seller's commission, if assigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Bidder is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 10% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
29. Auctioneer reserves the right to require payment in full in good funds before delivery of the merchandise.
30. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by the buyer to secure payment of the Auction invoice. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of the buyer then held by the Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due the Auctioneer or affiliates from the buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor

Terms and Conditions of Auction

- under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), the buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against the Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If a Bidder owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Bidder, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Bidder's property in their possession.
31. Title shall not pass to the successful Bidder until all invoices are paid in full. It is the responsibility of the buyer to provide adequate insurance coverage for the items once they have been delivered to a common carrier or third-party shipper.

Delivery; Shipping; and Handling Charges:

32. Buyer is liable for shipping and handling. Please refer to Auctioneer's website www.HA.com/common/shipping.php for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Lots won will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer.
33. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to the Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot. Domestic Buyers on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs.
34. All shipping charges will be borne by the successful Bidder. On all domestic shipments, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Heritage until the shipping carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file (carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Bidder; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature) or delivery by Heritage to Bidder's selected third-party shipper. On all foreign shipments, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by the Bidder following Auctioneer's delivery to the Bidder's designated common carrier or third-party shipper.
35. Due to the nature of some items sold, it shall be the responsibility for the successful Bidder to arrange pick-up and shipping through third-parties; as to such items Auctioneer shall have no liability. Failure to pick-up or arrange shipping in a timely fashion (within ten days) shall subject Lots to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5.00 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the Lot is not removed within ninety days, the Lot may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 10% Seller's Commission.
- 36A. The laws of various countries regulate the import or export of certain plant and animal properties, including (but not limited to) items made of (or including) ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, or other wildlife. Transport of such lots may require special licenses for export, import, or both. Bidder is responsible for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay or failure to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely compliance with standard payment terms. For further information, please contact Ron Brackemyre at 800- 872-6467 ext. 1312.
- 36B. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
- a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
 - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles
37. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

Cataloging, Warranties and Disclaimers:

38. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of the items or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying the items for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view the lots prior to bidding, and no description of items has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that the goods would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, for example, Fine Art, may have express written warranties and you are referred to those specific terms and conditions. .
39. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to the items being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the Property. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
40. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
41. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any Property by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to the Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
42. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for any claim for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

43. In consideration of participation in the Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein; e.g., authenticity, typographical error, etc. and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.
44. Notice: Some Property sold by Auctioneer are inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Purchaser accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or consequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution and Arbitration Provision:

45. By placing a bid or otherwise participating in the auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein. Consumer disputes shall be resolved through court litigation which has an exclusive Dallas, Texas venue clause and jury waiver. Non-consumer dispute shall be determined in binding arbitration which arbitration replaces the right to go to court, including the right to a jury trial.

46. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Bidder; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. After one year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot.
47. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's purchase price without further obligation.
48. Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process: All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to and /or arising out of your Participation in the Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation or any claim made by you of a lot or your Participation in the auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer { which claim you consent to be made a party} (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent as the case may be) and Heritage each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administrated by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. A Claim is not subject to class certification. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return. This Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law. The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought vs. awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought vs. awarded) may be awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
49. No claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date is strictly between the Bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of the Auctioneer.
50. In consideration of their participation in or application for the Auction, a person or entity (whether the successful Bidder, a Bidder, a purchaser and/or other Auction participant or registrant) agrees that all disputes in any way relating to, arising under, connected with, or incidental to these Terms and Conditions and purchases, or default in payment thereof, shall be arbitrated pursuant to the arbitration provision. In the event that any matter including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid or arbitration or otherwise needs to be litigated, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. For such actions, the successful Bidder, purchaser, or Auction participant also expressly submits himself to the personal jurisdiction of the State of Texas.
51. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

52. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize the Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to the Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
53. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by the Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
54. Rules of Construction: Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City. These Terms and Conditions of Sale are designed to conform to the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This sale is a Public Auction Sale conducted by Heritage Auctioneers & Galleries, Inc. # 41513036. The New York City licensed auctioneers are: Sam Foose, #095260; Kathleen Guzman, #0762165; Nicholas Dawes, #1304724; Ed Beardsley, #1183220; Scott Peterson, #1306933; Andrea Voss, #1320558, who will conduct the Sale on behalf of itself and Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc. (for Coins) and Currency Auctions of America, Inc. (for currency). All lots are subject to: the consignor's rights to bid thereon in accord with these Terms and Conditions of Sale, consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments, and Auctioneer, in its sole discretion, may offer limited extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. A registered bidder may inquire whether a lot is subject to an advance or a reserve. Auctioneer has made advances to various consignors in this sale. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. In compliance with TDLR rule 67.100(c)(1), notice is hereby provided that this auction is covered by a Recovery Fund administered by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, P.O. Box 12157, Austin, Texas 78711 (512) 463-6599. Any complaints may be directed to the same address.

Notice as to an Auction in Ohio: Auction firm and Auctioneer are licensed by the Dept. of Agriculture, and either the licensee is bonded in favor of the state or an aggrieved person may initiate a claim against the auction recovery fund created in Section 4707.25 of the Revised Code as a result of the licensee's actions, whichever is applicable.

Terms and Conditions of Auction

Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS and CURRENCY TERM A: Signature. Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-8726467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY. Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY: Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage, 3500 Maple Avenue, 17th Floor, Dallas TX 75219-3941. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, <http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp>; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, <http://www.pcg.com/guarantee.html>; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Belleview Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency, PMG, and CGA may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or certification, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658; Currency Grading & Authentication (CGA), PO Box 418, Three Bridges, NJ 08887. Third party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM F: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold

"as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

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Debbie Rexing
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U.S. Rare Coin Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
U.S. Rare Coins (Summer FUN)	Orlando	July 10-13, 2014	Closed
U.S. Rare Coins (ANA)	Chicago	August 6-10, 2014	Closed
U.S. Rare Coins (LB EXPO)	Long Beach	September 3-7, 2014	July 22, 2014
World & Ancient Coin Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
World Coins (ANA)	Chicago	August 8, 2014	Closed
World Coins (LB EXPO)	Long Beach	September 3-8, 2014	July 7, 2014
Rare Currency Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Currency (ANA)	Chicago	August 6-11, 2014	Closed
Rare World Paper Money (LB EXPO)	Long Beach	September 3-8, 2014	July 14, 2014
Currency (LB EXPO)	Long Beach	September 3-8, 2014	July 14, 2014
Fine & Decorative Arts Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Fine & Decorative Arts Including Estates	Dallas	September 13-14, 2014	July 7, 2014
Photographs	New York	October 15, 2014	August 8, 2014
Illustration Art + American Art	New York	October 16, 2014	August 8, 2014
Texas Art & The Belo Collection	Dallas	October 18, 2014	August 11, 2014
Silver & Vertu	Dallas	November 6, 2014	September 4, 2014
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	November 8, 2014	September 2, 2014
American Indian Art	Dallas	November 14, 2014	August 25, 2014
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	November 21, 2014	September 15, 2014
American, California, Western, & Illustration Art	Dallas	November 22, 2014	September 15, 2014
European Art	Dallas	November 22, 2014	September 15, 2014
Jewelry, Timepieces & Luxury Accessories Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Fine Jewelry + Luxury Accessories	Beverly Hills	September 22-23, 2014	July 17, 2014
Timepieces	TBD	Fall 2014	September 1, 2014
Fine Jewelry + Luxury Accessories	Dallas	December 8-9, 2014	October 7, 2014
Vintage Movie Posters Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Vintage Movie Posters	Dallas	July 19-20, 2014	Closed
Vintage Movie Posters	Dallas	November 22-23, 2014	September 30, 2014
Comics Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Comics & Original Comic Art	Dallas	August 7-9, 2014	Closed
Comics & Original Comic Art	Beverly Hills	November 13-15, 2014	September 30, 2014
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Vintage Guitars & Musical Instruments	Dallas	July 18, 2014	Closed
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Beverly Hills	August 23, 2014	Closed
Vintage Guitars & Musical Instruments	Dallas	November 1, 2014	September 10, 2014
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	December 6, 2014	October 15, 2014
Historical Grand Format Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Americana & Political	Dallas	July 30, 2014	Closed
Legends of the West	Dallas	September 27, 2014	August 6, 2014
Historical Manuscripts + Rare Books	Beverly Hills	October 8-9, 2014	August 18, 2014
Americana & Political	Dallas	October 25, 2014	September 3, 2014
Space Exploration	Dallas	November 12, 2014	September 22, 2014
Automobilia	Dallas	November 18, 2014	August 26, 2014
Civil War + Arms & Armor	Dallas	December 7-8, 2014	October 17, 2014
Sports Collectibles Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Sports Platinum Night	Cleveland	July 31-August 1, 2014	Closed
Sports Catalog Auction - Golf	Dallas	September 25-26, 2014	August 4, 2014
Sports Catalog Auction	Dallas	November 6-8, 2014	September 15, 2014
Nature & Science Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Nature & Science	Dallas	September 28, 2014	August 4, 2014
Fine & Rare Wine	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Fine & Rare Wine	Beverly Hills	September 12, 2014	August 11, 2014
Luxury Real Estate	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Luxury Real Estate	Charleston, SC	July 29, 2014	Closed
Luxury Real Estate	Boston, MA	August 12, 2014	Closed
Domain Names	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Domain Names	Dallas	July 24, 2014	Closed

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